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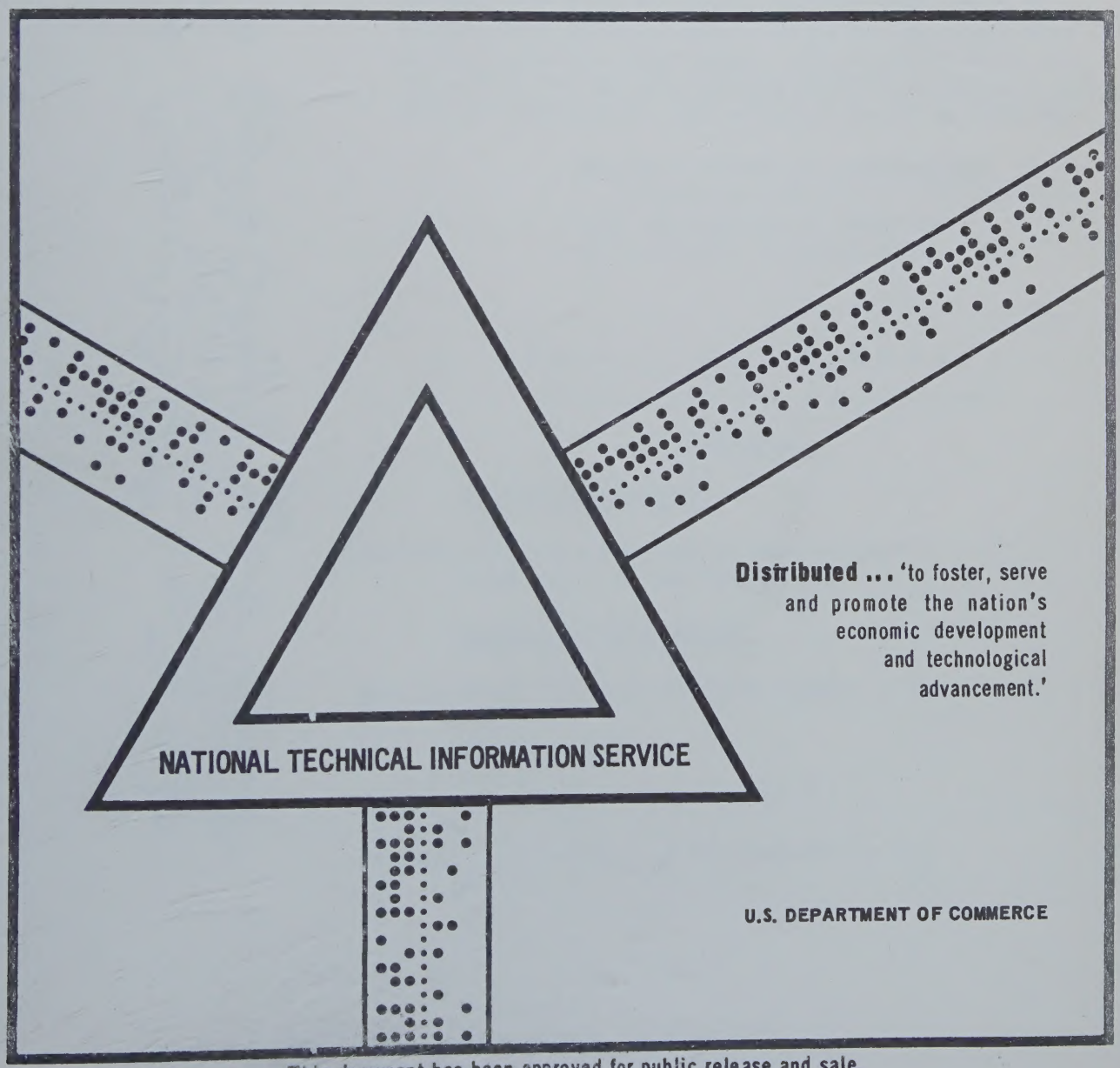
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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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UNIFIED LEADERSHIP

Guarantee the Realization of the Unified Leadership of the Party

by

CCP Committee of the 17th State Cotton Mill of Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 4, 1971)

"The Chinese Communist Party is the core of the force which leads our cause." "Marxism-Leninism is the theoretical foundation which directs our thinking." The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by great leader Chairman Mao has brought about profound changes to the Party organization of our mill. On June 20, 1969, a new CCP committee was formed in our mill on the basis of the gradual establishment of new Party branches in the workshops. Since then we have gradually strengthened the unified leadership of the Party politically, ideologically and organizationally and pushed various items of work forward triumphantly.

Energetically Grasping Class Struggle and the Struggle Between the Two Lines

Historical experience tells us that there has always been a violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies over the question of unified leadership of the Party. To uphold firmly the unified leadership of the Party and of Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we must struggle against the reactionary theory of many centers, that is, no center and against the various erroneous ideas in our rank and file which hinder the unified leadership of the Party.

After the establishment of the new Party organization in our mill, some people who had grave anarchist ideas and were engaged in bourgeois factional activities put the leadership of the Party and the leadership of the basic-level organizations of the Party in antagonistic positions to each other and negated the role of the leadership of basic-level organizations of the Party. Some people with ulterior motives appeared as extreme "Leftists" and spread the preposterous view that "non-Party member masses could exercise leadership over Party building" in a frenzied attempt to seize the power of leadership over Party building.

But we mobilized the masses within and without the Party, energetically grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's theories on Party building, energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building, energetically repudiated reactionary ideas which negated the leadership of the Party, energetically repudiated the reactionary theory of many centers, that is, no center, and checked this evil wind. In this way the masses within and without the Party received an education in the Marxist-Leninist theory on the mutual relations between leaders, political parties, political power, classes and the masses, received a profound education in the struggle between the two lines, strengthened their regard for the Party and raised their consciousness in upholding the unified leadership of the Party.

Many comrades said: Leadership of the Party is realized through Party organizations at various levels. If new Party organizations act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we should support them. The CCP committee of our mill always follows Chairman Mao's teaching to lead the masses within and without the Party to struggle on the first line of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, whether it is struggle-criticism-transformation in the economic realm or struggle against bourgeois ideological corruption in the realm of politics and ideology.

The prestige of the CCP committee among the masses is gradually elevated in the course of struggle and the unified leadership of the Party is strengthened incessantly.

As the masses within and without the Party strengthened their regard for the leadership of the Party through a series of struggles, another tendency appeared: Some of the Party member cadres thought the strengthening of unified leadership of the Party meant the more Party organizations supervised various affairs the better it was. As a result, they grasped everything big or small and brought about a situation in which attention was paid to work but the Party's political and ideological leadership was slackened.

Grasping this tendency, we promptly organized everybody to go one step further in the study of Chairman Mao's great teachings concerning the strengthening of the Party's leadership and in the repudiation of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black trash of "the Party does not supervise the Party." Everybody realized: The primary task in the

Party's leadership is political and ideological leadership. There is no leadership away from political and ideological leadership. The Party must exercise leadership over everything but it is not to monopolize everything. When the Party engrosses itself in concrete work, it is bound to slacken political and ideological leadership and end up in strengthening the unified leadership of the Party in name but in reality weakening it.

On the basis of raising our understanding, we strove to follow the five tasks for basic level organizations prescribed in the Party Constitution, "raise the banner and grasp the leading factors," grasped Party building, grasped revolutionization of the leadership squads at various levels and gave first priority to the Party's political and ideological work.

Developing Active Ideological Struggle and Conscientiously Practicing Democratic Centralism

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon for attaining unity within the Party and within revolutionary organizations which is helpful to fighting." To develop active ideological struggle within the CCP committee correctly is an important way to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to "unify understanding, unify policies, unify plans, unify command and unify action," to do a better job in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to strengthen the unified leadership of the Party.

Some comrades are sometimes clear but sometimes confused about the development of active ideological struggle within the leadership squad. Some comrades are afraid that development of ideological struggle might impair the unity within the leadership squad and even think that "more struggle means less unity, less struggle means more unity and no struggle means the greatest unity." This is a reflection of the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of peace within the Party."

Dialectical materialism teaches us that unity and struggle are a unity of opposites. In our mill there was a deputy secretary of the CCP general branch of a workshop who was once influenced by extreme "Leftist" thinking and became a stumbling block to the unity of the members of the general branch. He appeared to have become better after the CCP committee did some work on him, but the true contradiction was not yet exposed and the problem remained unsolved. Later we mobilized the masses, exposed the contradictions, developed a struggle of principle, energetically repudiated extreme "Leftist" thoughts and finally made clear what was right and what was wrong as well as strengthened unity. This showed us that peace on the surface without exposing the contradiction was not true unity and true unity could be realized only by exposing contradictions and developing the struggle of principle through the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Democratic centralism is the Party's fundamental principle of organization. Without developing democracy and without developing active ideological struggle within the leadership squad, it will be impossible to

put correct opinions together or achieve revolutionary unity. We realize that we must correctly solve the following four relations before we can thoroughly carry out principles of democratic centralism in the CCP committee and develop active ideological struggle:

(1) The relation between the "squad leader" and the committee members: The "squad leader" must avoid becoming the "only voice." He must listen to various opinions, dare to put together correct opinions and dare to oppose erroneous opinions. Meanwhile, the committee members must also dare to express their opinions and views. Both the "squad leader" and the committee members must strictly observe the Party's organizational principle of the minority obeying the majority.

(2) The relation between old cadres and new cadres: They must "mutually respect each other, mutually learn from each other and make up their shortcomings with each other's strong points." Old cadres must work boldly as well as dare to make proposals and persevere in principles. Meanwhile, new cadres must maintain their revolutionary vigor of daring to speak and daring to act for the sake of revolution and must also learn from the old cadres humbly.

(3) The relation between the committee members who take charge of the work in large areas and committee members who work in factories and workshops: Comrades who take charge of the work in large areas must show respect for the committee members who work in factories and workshops and oppose the attitude of insisting on their own ways. Meanwhile, committee members who work in factories and workshops must actively take the over-all situation into consideration and avoid considering only the "small world" of their own departments.

(4) The relation between committee members who engage in production and those who do not engage in production: We must avoid considering committee members engaged in production as being there to make up the number and these members must actively reflect the opinions of the masses and take part in work.

The Only Way To Lead the Masses Is By Relying Upon Them

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All correct leadership in all practical work in our Party must come from the masses and go back to the masses." To strengthen the unified leadership of the Party we must persevere in the mass line. However, some of the comrades often make the unified leadership of the Party antagonistic to the reliance on the masses and think one-sidedly that unified leadership is the leadership squad's business and has nothing to do with the masses. But in reality, unified leadership is not "having nothing to do with the masses" but having a great deal to do with the masses. The masses of people are the source of our Party's unlimited power. The mass line is the fundamental line of all work of our Party. Without the masses, there can be no leadership. To make the unified leadership of the Party antagonistic to the reliance on the masses is, in the final analysis, a reflection of the act of looking at the dialectical relations between the

leadership and the masses in a metaphysical way because of the failure to understand truly that "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force of the creation of world history" and the failure to understand truly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We have learned our lesson in this respect: After the work of CYL consolidation began, we did not listen to the views of the CYL members and youths conscientiously and did not grasp the problems correctly. As a result, our work could not be made to penetrate deep. Later, some CYL members and youths put up big character posters to criticize us, which drew our attention. Then we went among the CYL members and youths to listen to their views conscientiously. It was then that we discovered the principal cause to be the fact that some of the Party members failed to attach importance to the work of CYL consolidation, failed to step up their leadership over the work of CYL consolidation ideologically and in the political line, and only made certain concrete work arrangements.

On the basis of putting the correct views of the masses together, the CCP committee unified thinking, proceeded from grasping work in the Party, strengthened leadership according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's guidelines and policies and brought about a new situation in the work of CYL consolidation. This incident made us realize that strengthening of the unified leadership of the Party and reliance on the masses were consistent with each other. Without relying upon the masses, it will be possible neither to lead the masses nor to have unified leadership.

To raise our consciousness incessantly in relying upon the masses and in strengthening the unified leadership of the Party, we go one step further this year to make education on the mass line one of the important components of education in ideology and the political line. We promote the materialist theory of reflection, oppose idealist transcendentalism, combine investigation and study with personal participation in revolutionary practice, and go one step further to make the broad masses of cadres understand that we must translate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's guidelines and policies into voluntary actions of the masses before we can strengthen the unified leadership of the Party. We also realized more and more that we must trust and rely upon the masses firmly and persistently.

However, trusting the masses does not mean practicing the "theory of spontaneity" and following the mass line does not mean practicing "tail-ism." We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's teaching: "The Party must lead the masses to realize all correct opinions of the masses of people according to the situation. In the meantime the Party must also educate the masses to correct the incorrect opinions of the masses of people." This is the only way to carry out the Party's mass line totally and strengthen the unified leadership of the Party truly.

The Role of the Revolutionary Committee Must Be Developed Fully

Some of the comrades still have a vague idea about the question of whether it is necessary to develop the role of the revolutionary committee fully under the unified leadership of the CCP committee.

With this question in mind, we have promptly organized the cadres and masses within and without the Party to study Chairman Mao's great teaching on Party building and political power building, study "Methods of Work of Party Committees," and discuss the relation between the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee. This made everybody realize that the relation between the CCP committee and the revolutionary committee was one between the leading and the led and that the CCP must lead the revolutionary committee. All Party members and all departments must strengthen their regard for the Party, place themselves under the absolute leadership of the Party, and must not practice the reactionary theory of many centers, that is, no center.

However, the CCP committee must not work in place of the revolutionary committee. "The 'three-in-one' revolutionary committee is a creation by the working class and the masses of people in this cultural revolution." The revolutionary committee is an organ of power of the proletariat and it must develop its role fully. Non-Party member cadres in the revolutionary committee must voluntarily receive the Party's leadership as well as play an active role themselves. If Party organizations neglect the role of the revolutionary committee, they are bound to busy themselves with practical matters and slacken political and ideological leadership. This is unfavorable to the maintaining of a close relationship between the Party and the masses.

On the basis of raising understanding, we follow Chairman Mao's teaching "Take big power in hand but delegate small power. The Party makes decisions and other organizations carry them out" and the five tasks for basic level organizations prescribed in the Party Constitution, and make it clear that the CCP committee must grasp the fundamentals and give first priority to leadership over ideology and the political line. Important questions of the mill are to be discussed by the CCP committee whereas the revolutionary committee of the mill makes concrete arrangements for the revolution and production in the mill and manages daily work other than Party affairs in accordance with the decisions of the CCP committee. In this way unified leadership of the Party can be further strengthened and the role of the revolutionary committee of the mill can also be further developed. Furthermore, in this way the active role of revolutionary mass organizations such as the CYL and workers' congress can also be developed. This helps both to promote various work in the mill and to strengthen further the relation between the Party and the broad masses of revolutionaries.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

How To Carry Out Correct Centralism?

- The process of adopting a resolution

by

Shih Hua-shan (石华山), Secretary of the CCP Committee of Ch'engnan Commune, Huaiyin Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 4, 1971)

Kuanch'eng production brigade of our commune is a unit that used to have "long-standing, big and difficult" problems. The commune CCP committee sent a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to this production brigade to lead the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement so as to solve the problems there. Later when the CCP committee studied the leadership squad of this production brigade according to reports by the propaganda team, members of the committee differed in opinion. Some of the comrades thought: As the situation in Kuangch'eng production brigade was complicated and some of the cadres had made grave mistakes, personnel from another production brigade should be sent to work there. But some other comrades said: Although the situation in Kuanch'eng production brigade was indeed complicated, the leadership of the Party branch had not been usurped by bad people, therefore they should still rely upon themselves for making revolution. Sending people there from another brigade was not the best way. Thus the two sides debated heatedly and neither could convince the other.

Now, how should this difference be resolved? At one of our meetings, some comrades asked me to express my opinion. I thought that simply stating my opinion was not sufficient in this case. Chairman Mao taught us: "Communists must practice a democratic work style, not the work style of the head of a family." Although the secretary is the "squad leader," he is at the same time also a member in this collective body called the CCP committee. Thus the thinking of the CCP committee must not be made to conform to that of the "squad leader," but can be made to conform only to Mao Tse-tung's thought. So I said: "If we cannot unify our thoughts at one sitting, let us have another try next time. Meanwhile let us study Chairman Mao's works first."

With the dispute at the meeting in mind, I studied together with everybody Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and his teachings about the dialectic relations between internal and external factors and began to realize: Under certain circumstances it is sometimes possible or even necessary to send cadres of a production brigade to work in another brigade, but the principal way is still the training and promotion of cadres of the production brigade itself.

During the 20-odd years after the liberation, Kuanch'eng production brigade fostered more than 30 Party members, established a Party branch and trained a large number of cadres. Neglecting cadres of one's own brigade is in reality a variation of the "theory of the masses being backward." A review and analysis of past transfers of cadres from other production brigades and of the pros and cons of this practice enabled everybody to understand profoundly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Cadres from outside areas are always inferior to local cadres as far as familiarity with the situation and relations with the masses are concerned." Study of Mao Tse-tung's thought preliminarily unified the different opinions of the members of the CCP committee and it was decided not to send cadres to this production brigade from the outside but to let its own cadres and masses change their own backwardness.

But soon after, during a discussion about the selection of suitable candidates for the posts, two different opinions again appeared in the CCP committee: Some people said that the present leadership squad was no good and should be replaced. But some of the people disagreed with this proposal and held that we should rely mainly upon education of the leadership squad in ideology and the political line and that changing of people without changing ideology could not solve any problems. Some of the comrades who proposed to "change the squad" failed to understand the actual situation and some of them were even CCP committee members assigned to take charge of the work of supervising Kuanch'eng production brigade.

As for myself, I had conducted some investigation and study of the situation in Kuanch'eng production brigade, because I went there twice to stay in selected spots during the period when the revolutionary committee of the brigade was being formed. As a result, I tended to accept the view of not changing the squad. But why did my opinion differ so much from the opinion of that committee member and could we use my opinion as a basis of judgment? No, Chairman Mao taught us: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." Knowledge comes from practice and returns to practice to be examined. In order to obtain correct knowledge about the situation of the cadres of Kuanch'eng production brigade, I did not put centralism in effect at once; instead, I proposed to organize an investigation team to conduct a careful investigation and study of the situation of the cadres in the brigade.

The investigation team of the CCP committee followed Chairman Mao's series of teachings on investigation, study, cadre policy, etc., and mobilized the masses together with the comrades of the propaganda team to conduct careful analyses and evaluation of the cadres of Kuanch'eng production brigade and criticize their shortcomings and mistakes. They also struggled against the class enemy who tried to buy or corrupt the cadres. Thus cadres who made mistakes had their ideological consciousness raised and conducted on themselves an examination which touched their souls. They were finally understood and forgiven by the masses. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said: After realizing their own mistakes, the cadres changed their way of thinking and became different men.

On the other hand, this investigation also served as a profound education for us CCP committee members. We realized through the investigation: We must persist in the investigation and study of the actual situation when we implement democratic centralism. When we conduct investigation before a meeting, we can grasp first-hand information and prepare ourselves. It is only by doing so that we can speak from a solid basis and make penetrating discussions. If we conduct investigation when there are dissenting opinions, we can avoid endless disputes, use practice to examine our knowledge, adhere to truth, correct mistakes and place centralism on the basis of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge.

It may be said that after this investigation and study, views in the CCP committee of the commune toward the leadership squad of Kuanch'eng production brigade were unified. Consequently we could have convened a meeting and adopted a resolution immediately. However, in order to let the members of the CCP committee understand better the relation between the correct implementation of democratic centralism and the strengthening of the unified leadership of the Party, we developed extensive heart-to-heart talk activities within the CCP committee. On the basis of heart-to-heart talks, we again studied Chairman Mao's teachings on democratic centralism and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and further analyzed and examined this dispute in the CCP committee from the level of line struggle.

Chairman Mao said: "What is centralism? First of all, it is to concentrate correct opinions. On the basis of concentrating correct opinions, we unify understanding, unify policies, unify plans, unify command and unify action. This is called to concentrate." In the question of understanding in the leadership squad of Kuanch'eng production brigade, what is correct opinions then? Practice proved that the opinion which favored conducting education in ideology and the political line for the leadership squad of the production brigade was correct because it was consistent with Chairman Mao's "guideline of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and carried out Chairman Mao's organizational line and cadre line.

After such studies and analyses we further realized: Correct centralism means using Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to unify understanding and this is the only way to strengthen the monistic leadership of the Party and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus we smoothly adopted a correct resolution to handle the question of the leadership squad of Kuanch'eng production brigade.

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PARTY CADRES

Appear As A Common Party Member

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 4, 1971)

One evening the barracks of a certain PLA unit in Kunming was bustling with activity. At the southeastern corner of the basketball field a gray-haired old fighter was reporting his thoughts to a young chief of a Party team who watched the old fighter's sincere expression intently with a warm heart. This old fighter was none other than Comrade Chou Yin, commander and CCP committee secretary of a certain PLA unit known among the armed forces as a cadre who "maintains his identity as a common Party member."

After Comrade Chou Yin came to this unit, the Party organization assigned him to the Party group of the Second Detachment whose members were almost all young cadres. Many of the Party members were not even as old as he had been a Party member. Some Party members said: "The chief has been tried by years of war and tempered in the struggle between the two lines in the Party. His ideological consciousness is higher than ours and his responsibility is heavier than ours. So we should not demand too much of him organizationally."

But Comrade Chou Yin thought differently. He often said: "Position and seniority must not give a Party member any special privilege. The higher one's position and seniority and the heavier one's responsibility, the more one should strengthen one's regard for organizational discipline and the more one should put oneself under the leadership and supervision of the Party organization and serve as a common Party member.

Chou bore Chairman Mao's teaching firmly in mind: "Every responsible leader from members of the Central Committee to every Party organization must join Party branch organizations and live the life of the Party organization, humbly listen to the Party members' criticism against himself and strengthen his own training in Party spirit." He tried to understand the act of serving well as a common Party member by elevating it to the level of implementation of Chairman Mao's line of Party building. He was never late for a Party group meeting, always took the lead to speak, took the lead to carry out resolutions of the Party team, asked the Party group for instructions before going down to stay in selected spots in the company, and persistently reported his thoughts to the Party group periodically during his stay in selected spots.

Motivated and influenced by Comrade Chou Yin, all Party members in the Party group of the Second Detachment further strengthened their regard for the organizational discipline of the Party, voluntarily put themselves under the supervision of the Party organization. This made Party life in the organization more active and lively. (Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent)

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After its inauguration, the new Party branch of Kushan Chungts'un production brigade, Kushan commune, Weihai municipality, Shantung Province established a system of convocation of periodic meetings on Party group life. At the beginning the new Party branch secretary Comrade Tsou Pen-tse had a wrong way of thinking: "I am the secretary of the Party branch. The purpose of my attending group meetings is to listen to the reports and grasp the living ideas of the Party members so as to conduct ideological education." As a result, he failed to pay attention to self-criticism at meetings or to talk about his own ideological condition. This caused the group meetings to become lifeless.

Later he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "One's work may be different and one's position may be different, but no matter how high an official's position is he must appear as a common laborer among the people. He must never be permitted to put on airs." His mind suddenly opened up: "Now I have discovered that the reason for the failure to convene the group meetings well lay in my air as an official. No Party member cadre should consider himself special in front of other Party members. Instead, I should remember firmly that I am but a common Party member and voluntarily accept the supervision and assistance of the comrades. This is the only way to sweep away the dust in one's mind incessantly and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

When he attended a meeting on Party group life next time, he took the lead to conduct conscientious self-criticism and humbly solicited the views of the comrades. In this way he helped to develop criticism and self-criticism at Party group meetings. On the other hand, other comrades also promptly pointed out Tsou Pen-tse's shortcomings and mistakes and helped him to correct them. (By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent)

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Voluntary Acceptance of Supervision by the Masses

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 4, 1971)

The above two articles under the title "Appear As a Common Party Member" reflect a question of principle in Party life: Party members in a leading position must voluntarily accept the supervision of the masses of Party members.

Great leader Chairman Mao always attaches importance to the broad masses of Party members' "role of supervision of the leading organizations and leading cadres, which comes out of a viewpoint of concern and care." The Party Constitution adopted by the 9th Party Congress also provides that leading organizations of the Party at various levels must "regularly listen to the views of the masses within and without the Party and accept their supervision." This is an organizational principle of the Party--a component part of the principle of democratic centralism. This is an important assurance for the leading organization and leading cadres to develop their strong points, overcome their shortcomings, thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and realistically strengthen the monistic leadership of the Party.

All Party member comrades in leading positions must establish this concept: No matter how high a Communist Party member's position, he is but a common member in the Party. If he thinks that he is the leader, enjoys special privileges and fails to solicit views and accept supervision from Party member comrades, he would be putting the individual and the organization in the wrong perspective.

Comrade Chou Yin is an old comrade who has been in a leading position for a relatively long time. He imposes strict requirements on himself, voluntarily places himself under the supervision of the Party organzation and the masses, and serves well as a common Party member. His resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's line of Party building and the Party's organizational principle is worthy of learning. Party members who have been newly assigned leading positions should also bear Chairman Mao's teachings firmly in mind, impose on themselves the conditions for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the five "musts" for Party members, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, place themselves under the supervision of the masses within and without the Party, and serve well as a common Party member.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

A Strong Citadel Guiding the Nationalities in Unity and Fighting

- A report on the Party branch of the Najihszut'ai brigade of Ch'a Right Wing Central Banner, Inner Mongolia

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 2, 1971)

In the Huit'engliang mountain region of the Wulanch'apu (Ulanchap) League of Inner Mongolia in the northern frontier of the motherland, there is a strong citadel for guiding the people of various nationalities in unity and fighting under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It is the Party branch of Najihszut'ai brigade of Ch'a Right Wing Central Banner.

Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Basis for Unity Among the People of Various Nationalities

Najihszut'ai brigade is formed of more than 1,100 people from the three fraternal nationalities of Mongolia, Han and Hui, distributed over a deep valley some 60 li in length and 20 li in breadth.

In the dark former society, the poor and lower-middle peasants (herders) suffered greatly under the oppression and exploitation of the land-owners and herd-owners. Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. The people of the various nationalities in Najihszut'ai, under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao, and with the help of the anti-Japanese guerrillas from the Tach'ingshan anti-Japanese revolutionary base, valiantly rose to oppose the exploitation of the land-owners and herd-owners and resist the Japanese invaders, standing as one with them and shedding blood alongside with them.

The people of various nationalities, in the long years of life and death struggle that decided their destiny, forged a profound proletarian friendship with one another. After the liberation, the people of the Mongolian, Han and Hui nationalities, following closely their savior Chairman Mao, jointly took the broad open road to socialism. The former bitter berries that grew on a scrawny vine are transformed into a cluster of sunflowers that loyally turn toward the sun of Chairman Mao.

"A thunderstorm burst over the earth. And the demon rose from a heap of white bones." In 1963, the agents of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in Inner Mongolia, for the sake of realizing their rapacious designs of destroying unity among the nationalities and splitting up the socialist motherland, ordered the Mongolian and Han commune members of Najihszut'ai brigade to split up. Following that, the Mongolian commune members were moved to the sand bank, and the Han commune members were moved up the mountain and unity among the nationalities was broken. The people of Mongolian, Han and Hui nationalities waged a tit-for-tat struggle against

this. They said angrily, "The wings of the blackbird cannot obliterate the light of the sun. They may divide up the brigade, but they cannot divide up our hearts. One of these days we shall be reunited again!"

The great proletarian cultural revolution ushered in the popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The people of various nationalities of Najihszut'ai vigorously exposed and violently criticized the heinous crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and actively made preparations for a merger. In the winter of 1968-69, the fraternal Mongolian, Han and Hui nationalities were again reunited, and once again on the top of the mountain they raised the red banner of Najihszut'ai brigade. Holding the precious red book in their hands, and turning their faces to the red sun, they shouted over and over again "Long live the unity of the nationalities!" "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long live Chairman Mao!"

"Historical experience merits attention." The Party branch of Najihszut'ai brigade organized the commune members and masses of various nationalities to make a serious summing up of the lessons of the experience before and after the splitting up of the brigade. Before the splitting up of the brigade, there was a flying development in agricultural and pastoral production, payments to the state increased yearly and the livelihood of the people of various nationalities improved daily. After the splitting up of the brigade, the work they were doing on the mechanical well had to stop, the big ditch they dug during the great leap forward for drawing away flood water had collapsed, and agricultural and pastoral production suffered great losses. Such living facts enabled them to profoundly realize this truth: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the lifeblood of the various nationalities. Only by uniting on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought could the people of the various nationalities triumph over the destructiveness of the enemies, withstand the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, the Party branch of the brigade has been through a severe test. After the Party rectification and Party construction movement, this branch became purer, stronger and more vigorous. The new branch is composed of seven committee members and the 24-year-old Mongolian Party member Wuyünch'ich'iko is the secretary of the Party branch.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is only through the unity of the Communist Party that the unity of the whole class and the whole nation can be achieved," Wuyünch'ich'iko has regularly carried out education on the struggle between the two lines for the Party members to enable them to realize that unity is strength and unity is victory. To strive to be a model of unity and to strengthen the unity of the Party is the need for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as the need for continuing the revolution. The Party members of the various nationalities have unfolded activities to learn from one another and to hold talks with one another. Wuyünch'ich'iko and Sun Chi-lai, the Han deputy secretary of the Party branch, regularly held talks and exchanged ideas and succeeded

in mutually helping each other in thinking and giving one another support in work. The whole Party branch has become united as one on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Under the guidance of the Party branch of the brigade, the fraternal relationship of close unity between the people of various nationalities in Najihszut'ai is growing daily stronger and stronger and becoming more and more consolidated. They expressed resolutely, "We the people of the Mongolian, Han, Hui as well as other nationalities all read the same precious red book and drink from the same sparkling fountain. We shall follow Chairman Mao in making revolution, and even though the oceans may dry up and the hills may turn to dust, still our hearts will never change."

The Goal of Unity of the Nationalities Is the Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Class struggle is independent of men's will. The new situation in unprecedented unity among the people of various nationalities in Najihszut'ai brigade has frightened the wits out of the small handful of class enemies, and they hated it with a vengeance. A herdsman element who had not been properly reformed leaped out and disseminated such rubbish as "Wuyünch'ich'iko is a Mongol, but she is not working for the interests of the Mongols and has turned her face away from the people," in an effort to stir up nationality animosity and create a new split among the nationalities.

This matter received the special attention of the Party branch. It immediately organized the Party members and commune members and masses of the various nationalities to study over again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be achieved in every factory, village, office and school," fiercely criticized the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, and hauled out the herdsman element who tried to sabotage the unity of the nationalities. In purifying the class ranks and the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, the poor and lower-middle peasants (herders) and masses of commune members of various nationalities, with one heart and mind and united in a common struggle, dragged out a counter-revolutionary with a long history of crimes who had remained hidden for twenty years and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Without large numbers of communist cadres of minority nationalities origin, it is not possible to solve thoroughly the nationalities problems and isolate completely the nationalities reactionaries." In the Party rectification and Party construction movement, the Party branch of Najihszut'ai brigade, in accordance with the rules of the new Party Constitution, first took in a number of proletarian advanced elements of various nationalities who have withstood the test of class struggle into the Party. Of the 45 Party members of the Party branch 18 are Party members of Mongolian nationality. They have become the backbone force for uniting with the masses and attacking the enemies.

In the great storm of the class struggle, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities received a tempering which raised their awareness of the class struggle, the struggle in line and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Everybody said with deep conviction, "The various nationalities have been united, but the class struggle has not ceased for a moment, and the chord of the class struggle must also not be slackened in any way." They expressed that the more favorable the revolutionary situation, the more it is necessary to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently, maintain a clear and sober head, vigorously grasp class struggle without changing course, energetically transform world outlook and raise the level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"Unity-Criticism-Unity," That Is the Best Method for Strengthening Nationalities Unity

By means of the practice of struggle, the Party branch of Najihszut'ai brigade has deeply realized that unity and struggle is a unity of opposites. Without struggle there can be no unity, and in order to achieve unity it is necessary to adopt the formula of "unity-criticism-unity" laid down by Chairman Mao. That is the best method for correctly dealing with contradictions within the Party and among the people.

Regarding Party members who made mistakes, the Party branch of the brigade in accordance with the rules of the Party Constitution and with deep proletarian feeling would launch an active ideological struggle and carry out penetrating and meticulous ideological work on them, and when the comrades became aware of their mistakes and mended their ways, the Party organization should show them full confidence. Once a Party member of Mongolian nationality in charge leadership work in a production team made the mistake of confusing the class line. Several of the committee members of the Party branch called at his house to carry out ideological work on him. Sun Chi-lai, the deputy secretary of the Party branch on one hand severely criticized his mistake, and on the other hand, assisted him to analyze the cause of his mistake, studied Chairman Mao's works together with him and helped him to raise his understanding. At a conference of the Party branch, this comrade voluntarily made a thorough examination of himself and obtained the forgiveness of the masses both within and outside the Party. At present he is battling with vigor and vitality on the frontline of grasp revolution and stimulate production.

While vigorously grasping the education of Party members and masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party branch of the brigade at the same time has also paid special attention to make manifest the specialities of the various nationalities in production, respecting their living customs and habits to further promote unity among them and set in motion the activism of the broad revolutionary masses for building socialism.

For the sake of realizing a new unity, the Najihszut'ai Party branch, proceeding from raising the level of awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution of the Party members and the broad

revolutionary masses, has conducted various type of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, held regular discussion and application meetings and carried out an in-depth education on the Party's basic line. This has led to the appearance of a stirring scene in which people of various nationalities are showing concern for one another politically and looking after the livelihood of one another in the whole brigade.

Chao Pa, a poor commune member of Han nationality has been a shepherd for more than 30 years, and because of his selfishness, all of a sudden laid down his shepherd's staff and refused to work. Pa-lao-mao, a Party member of Mongolian nationality, with deep proletarian feeling, sought out Chao Pa for a talk. Together they studied the "three constantly read articles" together with him, remembered hardships and counted blessings and remembered the past when they had no power. This greatly aroused the proletarian feeling of Chao Pa. Old Chao made a serious self-criticism and resolutely declared, "Henceforth I must hold tightly to the shepherd's staff, and to herd sheep better for the revolution."

This spring, although Chao Pa had taken ill occasionally, he nevertheless kept on tending the flock, and also made use of his rest period to build sheep folds. When there was a shortage of waterproofing material during the opening of a well, he was afraid that the class brothers might ruin their health through prolonged immersion in the cold water, so he took his own raincoat and rubber boots to the work site and gave them to the workers. For this he was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants (herders).

In this brigade, there are only two commune members of the Hui nationality. The Party branch did not because of the small number of Hui nationals overlook the work of uniting with them and educating them. Whenever the brigade holds a discussion and application meeting, they are always invited to express their views, and when an important decision is made in the brigade, their opinions are always listened to with great interest, and they are given a chance to give play to their special skills in production. Together with their brothers of the Mongolian and Han nationalities, they are contributing their efforts to the building of socialism.

Unite for Battle, Struggle for Even Greater Victories

Under the direction of "Unite to win still greater victories" of the Party's 9th Congress, and under the firm guidance of the Party branch of the brigade, the people of various nationalities of Najihszut'ai brigade in accordance with Chairman Mao's great call "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity," have fought through self-reliance, building an enterprise with arduous struggle and arranging anew the mountains and river of Najihszut'ai.

In the winter of 1969-1970, the Party branch of the brigade advanced the fighting slogan of "Move agriculture down to the sand bank, move pasturing up to the mountain, and turn the rocky sand bank into a

granary." The commune members of various nationalities, in active response opened up a battle field for land building and flood control on the 60-li long and more than 200 meters wide southern gully. They brought water from mountain streams, opened wells by the river bank, and piled earth and opened channels for irrigation on the sand bank to make land. After two years of arduous struggle, they built two fountains and opened six mechanized wells to provide irrigation for more than 500 mow of farmland as well as a large tract of pasture land.

The poor and lower-middle peasants (herders) of Najihszut'ai, in the manner of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, picked piece after piece of rock from the sand bank, pried piece after piece of boulder off the mountain side, built a channel more than a meter high on the ground, changed the course of the river, controlled flood water for an irrigation scheme, diverted the water into reservoirs, filled the bogs and cleared the land. At present they have dug a channel more than 2,700 meters long, built more than 500 mow of farmland, and planted it to grain crops, and results are beginning to show. Last year, the agricultural production of this semi-agricultural and semi-pastoral brigade reaped the best harvest historically to supply more than 230,000 catties of commercial products and grain to the state. The number of livestock increased to more than 6,000 head, or double that of the initial period after the liberation, and it yearly supplied a large number of draft animals and large quantities of meat, leather, and bristle to the state by way of making new contributions for the revolution.

Just look at Najihszut'ai today, it is truly a place of scenic beauty and many splendors. Viewing from a distance, it appears to be a lovely green pasture with flocks of snow white sheep. Looking close by, it is a tree laden mountainside with rows of new houses. Red banners are flying in the fields and the air is filled with songs as commune members of various nationalities busy themselves with harvesting. In the village the hum of engines is mingled with the loud and clear voices of lessons being recited. Everywhere is a revolutionary scene bristling with vigor.

The Party branch of the Najihszut'ai brigade has conscientiously implemented the line of "Unite for still greater victories" of the Party's "9th Congress" and the nationalities policy laid down by Chairman Mao, achieved outstanding results both in strengthening unity among the various nationalities and in revolution and in production. It is praised by the Party and the people. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Be Modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity," it is determined to strengthen the building of ideological revolutionization of the Party branch itself, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently and lead the people of various nationalities undauntedly in their advance on the road of continuing revolution.

by the reporting team of the Wu League Revolutionary Committee and the reporting team of the Ch'a Right Wing Central Banner Revolutionary Committee

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FARM MACHINES

Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Tantung Tractor Accessories Plant

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 5, 1971)

"the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." chairman mao wrote this on may 18, 1958 in a note to the report submitted by the workers of the tantung tractor accessories plant. they had broken through obstruction by bourgeois experts and designed and manufactured a tractor by themselves. inspired by chairman mao's statement, the plant's workers have made technical innovations and necessary equipment over the past decade or more. with only sixteen workers at the beginning, it has become a medium-sized plant with over one thousand workers in eight workshops including foundry, forging, machinery processing and tool making. its products go to all parts of the country as well as to some countries in asia, africa and other regions.

when the poor and lower-middle peasants began to organize elementary agricultural producers' co-ops in 1953 in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized", the workers of this plant showed their profound class feelings for their peasant brothers by going to the countryside to make investigations and study. in line with the needs of the peasants, they produced over 9,700 waterwheels, 40 steam engines and ten other types of farm macrines and implements including weeding machines and potato harvesters. determined to free the poor and lower-middle peasants from strenuous labour and mechanize farming at an early date, they boldly proposed trial-producing tractors and organized a group to be in charge.

all members of the group were workers, the most educated having had only three years of schooling. nobody knew anything about tractor and they lacked technical data. but they were determined to "learn warfare through warfare" and to accumulate experience from practice. they started to design a tractor right away after they made a careful observation and study of its structure. lacking technicians, they studied and discussed in groups and when difficulties arose they would turn to chairman mao's works to draw strength. with the fearless creative spirit of daring to think, act and speak, they overcame one difficulty after another. in february 1957 they turned out a 35-h.p. wheel tractor which is simple in structure and easy to operate. the workers named it "yaluchiang no. 1".

the workers reported their success to the department concerned. but the bourgeois experts there did not even cast an eye on this product of the working class before passing their judgement that "it is not up to the technical requirements". these "experts" so worshipped "authorities" and things foreign that they had not the least faith in the wisdom of the working class, and insisted on breaking up the experimental group.

chairman mao has complete faith in the masses and resolutely supports the revolutionary initiative of the masses. when he heard the news on may 18, 1958, he wrote his comment. the workers of the plant were overjoyed. beating drums and gongs, singing and dancing, they shouted heartily: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

chairman mao's comment broke the spiritual fetters binding the working people and encouraged the workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals to storm the heights of science and technology and march toward advanced levels.

the workers of the plant rose with greater vigor, determined to trial-produce a small number of the tractor while continuing to turn out other farm machinery and implements. at that time, the equipment of the plant was too limited to meet the needs of production. following chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance, the workers and cadres applied indigenous methods and went all out to make machine tools. within a little over a year they made 69 pieces of special-purpose equipment. such tractors were sent to the countryside in 1959 and well received by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

starting in 1962, the plant mainly produced tractor accessories. the expanded production required a 500-ton cutter. the capitalist roaders of the plant wanted to buy it from abroad, but the workers said confidently, "we'll make it ourselves." the bourgeois technical experts had no faith in the workers and took over the job. they asked for 200,000 yuan in appropriations and shut themselves up in a small room with a few others to do the designing. six months passed and no blue print had been made.

the workers got furious and decided to do it themselves. a 26-year-old welder with only six years of schooling led a few other workers in starting the work. learning of this, a bourgeois expert sneered: "how can you do designing when you don't even know simple equations." but the workers replied: "'the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant.' with the guidance of mao tsetung thought every kind of miracle can be performed." the workers meant what they said. they finished a blue-print within a few days. then they made improvements while making it and in just three months turned out the machine, which at least doubled production efficiency.

the workers, led by the party, began taking part in plant management and took control of technology and designing during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they followed the path pointed out by chairman mao's comment and went all out to make technical innovations and scored one success after another.

"three-in-one" technology and designing groups, with workers as the main body, have been set up in the workshops. they do research into new technological processes and new techniques. the foundry workers successfully trial-manufactured a centrifugal casting machine which raises work efficiency and saves labour power. the machining workers designed and successfully manufactured a deep hole drill with three bits, a crankshaft lathe and other equipment. work efficiency has been raised anywhere from several to more than a dozen times. the repair workers broke through the old convention of doing repairs only, without manufacturing. they trial-manufactured a large-sized guideway grinding machine and a machine with automatic quenching equipment. efficiency has increased from 20 to 49 times.

through their investigation in the countryside, the workers discovered that the poor and lower-middle peasants needed a highly versatile tractor. it should be so designed that the chassis can be raised or lowered for ploughing loosening the soil and weeding. the distance between its wheels can be adjusted for use in fields with wide or narrow ridges, and it should be able to use various kinds of fuel. the workers decided to design such a tractor.

But when they inquired about the possibility, some persons in a department concerned replied: "we know of no such tractors abroad and research has just started in china, therefore there is no use for you to make a lot of efforts which would probably be futile." however, the workers armed with mao tsetung thought dared to blaze new trails. veteran worker lin hui-sheng, who had taken part in designing the "yaluchiang no. 1" tractor, took on the job with other workers, determined to win honour for chairman mao and the socialist motherland.

under the leadership of the plant revolutionary committee, the workers made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts and the three constantly read articles. the revolutionary spirit of chang szu-teh, norman bethune and the "foolish old man who removed the mountains" described in these articles inspired the workers to overcome all kinds of difficulties. after repeated experiments, they worked out a new technique for making the engine and turned out the required tractor, which they named the "518" type tractor. it is versatile and has a big capacity, a simple structure and a low fuel consumption rate. it can use light and heavy diesel oil, kerosene and other fuel, and is easy to maintain and repair.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers of the plant have grasped revolution and promoted production with soaring enthusiasm. output at the plant has steadily increased. the plant has fulfilled the state plan every year since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it fulfilled this year's plan three and a half months ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Albanian Power Station Work Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met and had a very friendly and cordial conversation with all the members of the albanian feerze hydro-electric power station work team with rahman hanku, albanian vice-minister of construction, as its leader and chief designing engineer professor petrit radovicka as its deputy leader. the team is in china to examine the design of the feerze hydro-electric power station.

present on the occasion were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, and fatbardh dedja, third secretary, of the albanian embassy in peking.

leading members of chinese departments concerned liang chi-chou, chien cheng-ying, han tsung-cheng, li ting-chuan, lu ping, chen shu-kuang and chao chuan-shao were also present.

Members of China Dance Drama Troupe Meet Tirana Art Workers

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 4, 1971)

part of the members of the visiting china dance drama troupe had a cordial meeting with tirana art workers at the club of the albanian writers' and artists' union yesterday morning.

present on the occasion were dhimiter shuteriqi, chairman of the albanian writers' and artists' union, and mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture.

chou chiu-yeh and liu ching-tang, head and deputy head of the china dance drama troupe, were also present.

namide stringa, secretary of the albanian writers' and artists' union, and liu ching-tang, deputy head of the chinese troupe, delivered very warm speeches.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms sang together revolutionary chinese and albanian songs, and the chinese comrades performed artistic items. the meeting was permeated with an ardent atmosphere of profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples and art workers of the two countries.

Hearts of Chinese and Albanian People Are Closely Linked

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 4, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe has been visiting albania as the heroic albanian people are greeting with revolutionary labour enthusiasm the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious albanian party of labour and its sixth congress. the rousing welcome and cordial hospitality accorded the troupe by the albanian comrades-in-arms gave vivid expression to the close revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples and art workers.

bringing with it the profound friendship of the chinese people and art workers, the chinese troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads has, since its arrival in albania on september 5, been showered with sincere friendship from the albanian people and art workers. wherever the chinese artists went, in tirana or durres, in shkodra or elbasan, at the airport or in theatres, at factories or agricultural cooperatives, they were greeted with warm handshakes and fresh bouquets along with cheers of "enver-mao tsetung", "people's china" and "friendship is guarantee", and the singing of "peking-tirana".

they felt especially honoured and inspired when comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, and other albanian party and government leaders saw their premiere of the chinese modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women". at the end of the performance, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mehmet shehu mounted the stage and warmly congratulated the chinese artists on their success. comrade mehmet shehu and other albanian leading comrades also saw another chinese modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl" and the piano concerto "the yellow river". comrade enver hoxha and comrade mehmet shehu, though deeply preoccupied by many important matters, respectively received all comrades of the troupe and had very cordial conversations with them.

the albanian party and government leaders took good care of the chinese comrades and have gone to see them time and again after their arrival. this made the chinese comrades feel much at home.

the albanian comrades-in-arms have done much to help the chinese comrades perform. comrades from the albanian opera and ballet theatre and especially those in charge of stage lighting worked through the night upon the arrival of the troupe to get things ready for the following day's show. comrade nexhip gjumi who was in charge of lighting, did not have a proper rest for three days and nights running while helping the chinese comrades familiarize themselves with the stage equipment. when the chinese comrades urged him to have a rest, he said: "it is our common objective that you put on a successful performance. we must do our best to attain that goal." the comrades of the troupe were deeply touched and inspired by the selfless work and lofty revolutionary spirit of the albanian comrades.

the albanian artists showed special concern over the success of the chinese comrades' performance, regarding it as their own. comrade zoica haxho, noted albanian ballerina who had visited china and played the role of wu ching-hua in "the red detachment of women", and other albanian dancers watched the chinese artists practising and rehearsing many times and made many valuable suggestions. albanian literary and art workers accompanying the chinese artists during their visits to various places enthusiastically taught them to sing many albanian revolutionary songs.

after their premiere in tirana, the chinese comrades were showered with hearty congratulations from the albanian comrades-in-arms of literary and art circles. comrade zoica haxho said enthusiastically to comrade hsueh ching-hua who plays the role of wu ching-hua: "your performance is very successful. when i sat in the pit watching you dance, i was very happy and excited as if i were doing it myself on the stage." albanian ballet dancer vangjel, unable to keep back his excitement, went to the backstage to warmly shake hands with and embrace the chinese artists who were still in their make-up, congratulating them on their success.

albanian artists also wrote articles in newspapers to pay warm tribute to the performance of the china dance drama troupe. in an article in "bashkimi", albanian merited artist panajot kanaci wrote that the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" is "the brilliant fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the result of application of the thought of chairman mao tsetung." he said, "the performance of the china dance drama troupe has opened new perspectives for progressive and revolutionary ballet. there is nothing more important for us art workers, especially dancers."

merited artist comrade agron aliaj wrote in "zeri i popullit", "the performance of the china dance drama troupe presented vivid scenes of revolutionary art. it is permeated in every detail with the great thought of comrade mao tsetung and the dynamism of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this event will be registered in albania's artistic life as a proletarian revolutionary art with healthy ideological content."

in an article in "drita", merited artist cesk zadeja praised the piano concerto "the yellow river" as a "militant symphonic work". he said, "the piano concerto 'the yellow river' presented by the symphony orchestra of the china dance drama troupe on our stage will certainly become an important event in the cultural life of our country and will help us understand better the history of the heroic chinese people with whom we are linked in revolutionary friendship."

the warm praises from the albanian comrades-in-arms have greatly encouraged all comrades of the china dance drama troupe.

during their stay in albania, the chinese comrades visited with excitement and respect gjirokastra, the home city of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. they also visited the former residence of comrade enver hoxha -- now the museum of national liberation struggle in gjirokastra district. the visits constituted a deep education for them in revolutionary traditions.

in gjirokastra, the chinese comrades visited the "albanian-chinese friendship" agricultural cooperative where they were

warmly welcomed like kinsfolks by singing and dancing co-op members in national costumes. they were immediately surrounded by the co-op members when they got out of their cars. then they joined in an albanian folk dance hand in hand with the co-op members. the chinese guests were treated to grapes while comrade vitore curi, chairman of the cooperative, told them about the good harvest that the co-op members had reaped in the first half of this year through their hard work. the chinese comrades warmly congratulated all members of the "albanian-chinese friendship" agricultural cooperative on their rich harvest.

in elbasan district, members of the china dance drama troupe took part in voluntary labour at the elbasan-prenjas railway construction site. to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and its forthcoming sixth congress, young volunteers at the construction site have pledged to the party that they will complete the railway embankment in the section between elbasan and librazhd before november 8 -- the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party of labour. their revolutionary enthusiasm and spirit of defying difficulties aroused deep admiration from the chinese comrades who whole-heartedly wished them full success in their glorious task of building up their motherland and great achievements both in the revolutionization of thinking and in labour.

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, has pointed out that "china and albania are two friendly countries like brothers and there is no force on earth that can separate them."

the visits and performances of the china dance drama troupe in various places in albania and its cordial meeting with albanian workers, peasants and literary and art workers have further promoted the profound, unbreakable and militant friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples and art workers.

China Dance Drama Troupe Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 5, 1971)

a dinner in honour of the visiting china dance drama troupe was given here yesterday evening by the albanian ministry of education and culture, the albanian-chinese friendship society and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries. the troupe is headed by chou chiu-yen, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, with liu ching-tang and liao ke-yuan as deputy heads.

present at the dinner were adil carcani, manush myftiu and ramiz alia, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; benar shtylla, fadil pacrami, vito kapo and thoma deliana, members of the party central committee; piro kondi, alternate member of the party central committee; myqerem tuga, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; vasil nathanaili, vice-minister of foreign affairs; piro bita, director of the international department

of the party central committee; dhimiter shuteriqi, chairman of the albanian writers' and artists' union; as well as tirana art and literary workers.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

comrade adil carcani and comrade chou chiu-yeh spoke at the dinner which proceeded in an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian people and art workers.

comrade carcani first of all extended warmest greetings to the comrades of the china dance drama troupe on behalf of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania.

he said, "our people welcome you as the envoys of the 700 million heroic chinese people and as outstanding and most gifted representatives of revolutionary art workers armed with the thought of the chinese communist party and the teachings of the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung."

he continued, "art as expressed in your performance for our people has deep ideological contents and fights for the cause of revolution and socialism. with workers, peasants and soldiers as the main characters, this art propagates marxist-leninist ideas among the audience and plays an influential role in giving it a communist education."

comrade carcani pointed out that the performance tour of the china dance drama troupe in albania has helped to further strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two parties and people of albania and china. "this friendship forged by our two parties and by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha is very precious to us," he said.

he went on, "our people rejoice over all the successes and victories of the chinese people, because the steady strengthening of china is of great importance to the cause of socialism and revolution in the world."

"our people and all freedom-loving and revolutionary people in the world", he added, "are immensely joyful over the rise of people's china in her role, status and international prestige."

he said in conclusion, "china has won more ardent love and respect in every part of the world and is admired for her correct revolutionary policies, marxist-leninist ideas and the great thought of chairman mao. she is likewise admired for her brilliant revolutionary art."

comrade chou chiu-yeh said, "during the past month of performance tour in fraternal albania, we have been living all the time in an environment filled with the most sincere and cordial friendship of proletarian internationalism."

he added, "we have seen with our own eyes that with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, the heroic albanian people, under the leadership of the glorious albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, are greeting with selfless labour and soaring enthusiasm the 30th anniversary of the founding of the albanian party of labour and its sixth

congress. we have also witnessed that the albanian literary and art workers have continuously achieved new successes in carrying out the party's call for 'having the rifle and the pick occupy the stage'. we have been deeply impressed over the past month by your glorious tradition of relying on your own efforts and working hard, your proletarian thorough-going revolutionary spirit and soaring enthusiasm, your dauntless and indomitable heroism and revolutionary vigilance in struggling against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and your revolutionization movement. we have learned much from you."

comrade chou chiu-yeh then referred to the success in the revolution in literature and art achieved by chinese revolutionary literary and art workers under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and with the solicitude of comrade chiang ching.

he said, "we felt deeply in the one-month performance tour that the great chinese-albanian friendship is steadily developing and growing in strength."

hosts and guests at the dinner again and again drank toasts to the constant strengthening of revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples as well as literary and art workers, and to the good health and long, long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. excellent performances were given by albanian and chinese art workers.

China Dance Drama Troupe Leaves Albania for Romania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 5, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads left here by air this morning for romania on a performance tour after concluding its successful friendly performance tour in albania.

it was seen off at the airport by mantho bala, albanian vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the committee of culture and arts, vita adhami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, sterjo spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, vangjel meniti, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, namide stringa, secretary of the albanian writers' and artists' union, adem sollaku and jakup mato, vice-chairmen of the committee of culture and arts, koco vasili, director of the tirana opera and ballet theatre, representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, and representatives of tirana literary and art workers and the song and dance ensemble of the people's army as well as youth and students.

nicolae stanea, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in albania, was also present at the airport.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, staff members of the chinese embassy in albania and representatives of members of the chinese side to the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company were also present to see the troupe off.

on the building of the airport were a huge portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. red flags were fluttering in the breeze.

as the comrades of the china dance drama troupe entered the airport, a group of young pioneers presented fresh flowers to them. the music of "we are real friends" and "with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other" resounded the airport. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms shook hands firmly and embraced each other cordially to bid farewell. the seers-off warmly applauded and repeatedly shouted: "enver hoxha-mao tsetung". a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship prevailed at the airport.

during its stay in albania, the china dance drama troupe performed chinese modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl", the piano concerto "the yellow river" and other items for the broad masses of albanian spectators. the performances were warmly welcomed and highly praised by the albanian comrades-in-arms. apart from tirana, the china dance drama troupe also went to shkodra, durres and elbasan on a tour of performance.

during its stay in albania, the china dance drama troupe was received in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere by the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha and the chairman of the council of ministers comrade mehmet shehu. the comrades of the chinese troupe also visited gjirokastra -- home city of comrade enver hoxha.

wherever the chinese art workers went, they were accorded a rousing welcome and cordial hospitality by local party and government leading comrades and the broad working masses.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australia-China Society October Tour to China Leaves Peking on Visit to Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

the australia-china society october tour to china headed by ronald pain, vice-president of the society's victoria branch, left peking by train yesterday for a visit to other parts of china before leaving for home. the australian friends were seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned including chang yu, liu ke and hsu chung-ching.

during their stay in peking, the australian friends visited tsinghua university, the huangtukang people's commune and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gave Reception for Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Coaches to Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 5, 1971)

chinese ambassador huang hua gave a reception here on the evening of october 3 for the friendly visit to canada by chinese table tennis coaches lin hsi-meng and chung chia-fu and interpreter wang chia-dung.

present at the reception were k. scullion, president of canada table tennis association (ctta), margaret walden, secretary of ctta, roy gannon, executive director of ctta and presidents, directors and other members of canadian provincial table tennis associations.

hsu chuang-fu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in canada also attended the reception.

lin hsi-meng, chung chia-fu and wang chia-dung arrived in canada on september 30 for a friendly visit to canada.

CHINA AND CHILE

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking for Santiago International Fair on Invitation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

wang yao-ting, head of the chinese exhibition group to the santiago international fair, left here for santiago by air today.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade, the china national textiles import and export corporation and other organizations concerned including wang wen-lin and wu fan-wu.

armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, and sergio silva p., counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking, and others were present.

Director of Protocol Department of Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs Greets China's National Day

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 5, 1971)

lucio parada, director of the protocol department of the chilean ministry of foreign affairs, wrote a letter to lin ping, ambassador of the people's republic of china to chile, on october 1 conveying greetings to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, in the name of salvador allende, president of the republic of chile, and clodomiro almeyda, minister of foreign affairs.

the letter of greetings said: on the occasion of this anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i have the honour to express the sincerest wish for the ever growing prosperity of your noble people.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party to Mark Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

col. zdenek buranda, military attache of the czechoslovak embassy in peking, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon to mark the anniversary of the founding of the czechoslovak people's army.

leading members of chinese departments concerned chu kai-yin and li lien-ching attended.

present was czechoslovak ambassador to china stanislav konousek. diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in peking were present.

col. buranda gave a film reception in honour of the army day on september 28.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ministers Receive Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Oct. 4, 1971)

poul hartling, danish minister of foreign affairs, knud thomsen, danish minister of commerce and industry, this afternoon separately received chou hua-min, leader of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and all members of the delegation, and had friendly conversations with them.

present on these occasions were torben h. ronne, danish permanent under-secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, per groot, director of the department of commerce of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other government officials.

chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang was also present.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived here by air from oslo this afternoon for a friendly visit to this country. welcoming the delegation at the airport were torben h. ronne, permanent under-secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, per groot, director of the department of commerce of the ministry of foreign affairs, as well as mrs. k.r. lauridsen, president of the danish association for cultural relations with china.

chinese ambassador yueh liang was also at the airport to meet the delegation.

Danish Minister Gives Banquet to Welcome Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Oct. 5, 1971)

knud thomsen, minister of commerce and industry, gave a banquet in the name of the danish government in the christiansborg palace this evening to welcome the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min.

present on the occasion were torben h. ronne, permanent under-secretary of state of the danish ministry of foreign affairs, per groot, director of the department of commerce of the ministry of foreign affairs, other government officials concerned, and representatives of industrial, commercial and shipping circles.

chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang was present.

cocktail party to welcome the chinese delegation was given jointly yesterday evening by the federation of danish industries, the chamber of commerce and the agricultural council. over one hundred representatives of danish industrial, commercial and agricultural circles attended the party. the chinese ambassador was also present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Photo Exhibition on China Opens in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 5, 1971)

a photo exhibition "socialist china in advance" sponsored jointly by the egyptian ministry of culture and information and the chinese embassy in cairo opened here this evening.

on behalf of mohamed abdel kader hatem, deputy premier and minister of culture and information, under secretary of state of the egyptian ministry of culture and information hassan abdul moneim cut the ribbon to open the exhibition.

among the more than two hundred guests attending the opening ceremony were mohamed riad salama and ahmed said dewidar, under secretaries of state of the ministry of economy and foreign trade, and some other high-ranking officials as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in cairo.

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min attended the ceremony.

after seeing the several hundred photos on display, hassan abdul moneim wrote on the visitors' book, "this exhibition reflects the reality that friendly china has made brilliant achievements in all fields. i express the admiration of my own and the egyptian people for the development of china which represents nations defending peace and freedom in the world.

"best wishes to the friendly chinese people eclamation"

"excellent health and long life to chairman mao exclamation"

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Emperor of Empire of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie I Arrives in Kwangchow on State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 5, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie i, emperor of the empire of ethiopia, and his entourage arrived in kwangchow by special plane today on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

they will fly to peking from kwangchow by special plane on october 6.

on their arrival in kwangchow, the distinguished ethiopian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; jen szu-chung, political commissar of the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units; chen yu and wang shou-tao, vice-chairmen of the

provincial revolutionary committee; huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, pai ping and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 revolutionary people.

the national flags of china and ethiopia flew today above kwangchow's paiyun airport, which was decorated with red flags and resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. the welcomers at the airport held high big streamers inscribed with: "a warm welcome to emperor haile selassie i exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people exclamation" and other slogans. when emperor haile selassie and the other distinguished ethiopian guests stepped down the plane, liu hsing-yuan and others walked up and warmly shook hands with them in welcome. then the ethiopian emperor and the other distinguished ethiopian guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. at this moment, the crowds waved miniature national flags of china and ethiopia and bouquets, and kept cheering: "long live the great unity of asian and african peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the world's people exclamation"

yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to ethiopia, and comrade ku yi-chieh who are accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit, arrived here on the same plane.

present at the airport was ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who came here from peking specially to greet the distinguished ethiopian guests.

also present was makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, who made a special trip here from peking to greet the distinguished guests.

liu hsing-yuan gave a dinner this evening in honour of h.i.m. emperor haile selassie i and the other distinguished ethiopian guests. liu hsing-yuan and the ethiopian emperor spoke at the dinner. both of them wished the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia continuous development.

Emperor of Empire of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

flash -- his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of the empire of ethiopia, was warmly welcomed by several hundred thousand people lining the streets of peking upon his imperial majesty's arrival here this morning by special plane on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

premier chou en-lai of the state council was present at the airport to warmly welcome h.i.m. haile selassie the first and the other distinguished ethiopian guests. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, greeted his imperial majesty at the guest house.

also present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests from ethiopia were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations.

a grand welcoming ceremony took place at peking airport which flew the national flags of ethiopia and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. accompanied by chinese leaders, h.i.m. haile selassie the first and his imperial majesty's entourage reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and walked round to meet the singing and dancing welcomers.

then his imperial majesty haile selassie the first left the airport in the company of premier chou en-lai and, entering the city proper in an open car, his imperial majesty received a rousing welcome from several hundred thousand people lining the route.

present at the airport were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in china.

Composition of Entourage of H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of Empire of Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

following is the composition of the entourage of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of the empire of ethiopia:

h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie;

h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw;

h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate;

h.e. ras andargachew massai;

his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council;

h.i.h. princess ruth desta;

her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher;

h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy;

h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court;

h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office;

h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs;

h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty;

h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariar, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty;

h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace;

h.e. dr. mekonnen kebret, ambassador to the people's republic of china;

h.e. ato habte selassie tafesse, minister of state of tourism;

h.e. ato meba selassie alemu, vice-minister in his majesty's private cabinet;

b. general tafesse lemma, deputy principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty;

b. general nega tegagne, assistant chief of staff of operation and training in the ministry of defence;

h.e. ato nebiye leoul kifle, vice-minister in his majesty's private cabinet;

h.e. ato getachew kebreth, vice-minister and principal legal advisor in the ministry of foreign affairs;

dr. obradovic dussan, his imperial majesty's private physician;

h.e. ato marcos agajyelew, senator;

ato berhane deneke, assistant minister and chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs;

ato mohammed hamid ibrahim, head of the american and asian department of the ministry of foreign affairs;

ato tedla teshome, assistant minister in the ministry of finance; and

colonel firesenbet amde, a.d.c. to his imperial majesty.

Emperor of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage were given a warm, ceremonious welcome by several hundred thousand people lining the streets of peking upon their arrival here by special plane this morning on a state visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the members of his imperial majesty's entourage are:

h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras

asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ambassador to the people's republic of china; and others.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first was warmly welcomed at the airport by chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, greeted h.i.m. haile selassie the first at the guest house.

today peking was filled with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people. the national flags of the empire of ethiopia and the people's republic of china flew over the airport. huge slogans of welcome trailed from tall buildings in the city proper. with feelings of joy, people of all circles of peking gathered at the airport and along main streets of the city proper to await the arrival of the distinguished ethiopian guests.

when h.i.m. haile selassie the first alighted from the plane at 11 a.m., premier chou en-lai and others stepped forward and shook hands with his majesty cordially. a grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the empire of ethiopia and the people's republic of china. accompanied by chinese leaders, h.i.m. haile selassie the first and the other distinguished ethiopian guests reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and walked round to meet the thousands of welcomers. the beatings of drums and gongs resounded throughout the airport. festively dressed young people and children danced cheerfully to the rhythem of joyous music to warmly welcome the distinguished ethiopian guests from the coast of the red sea.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first and his entourage then drove into the city proper where they received a rousing welcome from people lining the route. while his imperial majesty, in the company of premier chou en-lai, drove in an open car along the over five-kilometre route lined by the welcoming crowds, the latter waved coloured bouquets, ribbons and garlands, cheered and danced to express the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the distinguished guests.

thousands of coloured balloons went up when the motorcade drove across tienanmen square. more than 16,000 young people performed "unity and friendship dance", "red silk scarf dance" and other national dances under five huge red balloons trailing slogans of welcome. on the reviewing stands in front of the tienanmen rostrum, more than 4,000 welcomers spelled out with bouquets the word "welcome" in both chinese and amharic. the crowds welcoming the distinguished

guests along the route leading to the guest house cheered: "a warm welcome to h.i.m. haile selassie the first exclamation" "a warm welcome to the distinguished ethiopian guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" h.i.m. haile selassie the first kept waving back to the crowds.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh accompanied his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first from addis ababa to peking.

ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret, who had both gone specially to kwangchow to meet his imperial majesty, arrived by the same plane.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished ethiopian guests was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were deputy principal a.d.c. to the emperor of ethiopia b. general tafesse lemma, who had arrived here earlier, and getatchew zelleke, counsellor of the ethiopian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of various chinese departments:

standing committee members of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chu ko-chen and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments concerned, the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wu teh, chi peng-fei, fang yi, li chiang, hsiao ching-kuang, chien chih-kuang, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, sung yu-lin, huang tso-chen, chai cheng-wen, liu fu-chih, wang ping-chien, ting hsi-lin, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, ti wen-wei, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang hai-jung, ho kung-kai and han hsu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

when h.i.m. haile selassie the first and the other distinguished ethiopian guests left kwangchow by air this morning, they were warmly seen off at the airport by liu hsing-yuan, chairman, and kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and jen ssu-chung, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, as well as leading members of departments concerned including chen yu, wang shou-tao, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi, pai ping and liu kuei-lan.

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Meet H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First and His Entourage

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

members of his imperial majesty's entourage taking part in the meeting were: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e.lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to the people's republic of china.

taking part in the meeting on the chinese side were: li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of the departments concerned wu teh, chi peng-fei, fang yi, chen mu-hua, li chiang, hsiao ching-kuang, hsia chin-hsu, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu ran-ping, ho ying, wang hai-jung and han hsu; and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh.

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Give Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Emperor of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his entourage now visiting china.

the banquet was held at the banquet hall of the magnificent great hall of the people. the national flags of china and ethiopia hung side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum. the band played tunes of welcome as the emperor of ethiopia, and members of the imperial family accompanying his imperial majesty on the visit and

the other distinguished guests from ethiopia, entered the banquet hall in the company of vice-chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and comrades lin chia-mei and yu li-chun.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu and h.i.m. haile selassie the first spoke at the banquet. their speeches were enthusiastically applauded. the band played the national anthems of ethiopia and china after the speeches.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and ethiopia. the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the further development of the friendship between the two peoples and of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

attending the banquet were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak;

makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china; getatchew zelleke, counsellor of the ethiopian embassy in peking; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also attending were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chu ko-chen and lo shu-chang;

leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, fang yi, chen mu-hua, li chiang, chien chih-kuang, hsia chih-hsu, li chen, liu fu-chih, hsieh hua, yang li-kung, su chieh, wang hsing, jen pu-chai, tu hsing-yuan, kao hsiu, wang ping-chien, huang tso-chen, ting chiang, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, li ching-chuan, hao liang, wang yeh-chiu, hsu han-ping, ma jen-hui and ti wen-wei; and

leading members of the various general departments, services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison, of the chinese people's liberation army, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, wu hsin-chuan, li chia-yi, li chen, lung chen-piao, sung yu-lin, wu chung and chai cheng-wen.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen, and comrade ku yi-chieh, also attended the banquet.

Speech by Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, pointed out in his speech at the banquet he and premier chou en-lai gave here this evening in honour of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, that the present state visit to china by his imperial majesty would certainly further promote the mutual understanding and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and would be conducive to further development of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

he said:

we are very happy that at the invitation of the chinese government his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, has come to china from afar for a state visit at a time when the chinese people have just joyously celebrated the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. please allow me, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, to express warm welcome to his imperial majesty, the members of the imperial family accompanying his imperial majesty on the visit and the other distinguished guests from ethiopia.

ethiopia is a country with a long history and ancient culture. the ethiopian people are a people with a glorious tradition of resisting foreign aggression. in international affairs, the imperial government of ethiopia pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialist interference and aggression against afro-asian countries and the barbarous racial discrimination practised by the south african white colonialist rulers and supports the national liberation movement in the african regions which have not yet become independent. ethiopia has made useful contributions to the o.a.u.'s strengthening of the african people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people express their appreciation and admiration for all this.

the present situation is excellent. the development of the situation is increasingly favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism. in africa, the daily-awakening people of various countries are continuously winning new victories in their struggles to oppose the aggression, control, subversion and interference by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, defend their national independence and state sovereignty, and safeguard the rights over their territorial waters and their national resources. many independent countries have smashed the subversive activities of various forms organized by imperialism, including invasion by mercenary troops; in the regions which have not yet become independent, armed struggles for national liberation are going on persistently; the african peoples' struggle against the system of racial discrimination and against "dialogue" with south africa is mounting daily. the african people's cause of unity against imperialism is developing in depth. however, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism will never be reconciled to their defeat in africa, and they are bound to put up death-bed struggles. we believe that so long as the african peoples strengthen their unity, support each other and persevere in struggle, they will surely continue to frustrate the various schemes and plots

engineered by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and march forward from victory to victory. the chinese people will always stand firmly on the side of the great african people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

both the chinese people and the ethiopian people have waged heroic struggles against foreign aggression and oppression, and they have always sympathized with and supported each other in these glorious struggles. since the bandung conference, the friendly contacts between our two countries have been steadily on the increase. in 1964 premier chou en-lai visited ethiopia at the kind invitation of his imperial majesty, which laid the foundation for the normalization of the relations between our two countries. not long ago, diplomatic relations were established between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. we are very grateful to the ethiopian government for its just stand for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. we believe that the present state visit to china by his imperial majesty will certainly further promote the mutual understanding and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and will be conducive to the further development of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

we sincerely wish his imperial majesty every success in the visit exclamation

Speech by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, said in his speech at the welcome banquet given by tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and premier chou en-lai here this evening that he was confident that as a result of his visit relations between china and ethiopia would be strengthened further.

he said:

it is a happy coincidence that my visit to the people's republic of china has come immediately after celebrations of the 22nd anniversary of the establishment of this republic. permit me, your excellencies, to extend, on behalf of the ethiopian people and myself, our heartfelt congratulations to the people and leaders of china.

it has been my long-cherished desire to visit this great land, which has given birth to man's most enduring civilisation. i am very happy that this desire has been fulfilled today and i am now able to exchange views with the dedicated leaders of the new china. the friendly and warm reception accorded us by the government and people of china has deeply touched us and i would like to express through you, mr. vice-chairman and mr. prime minister, my heartfelt thanks to the chinese people and their government for this kind hospitality.

china has radiated influences which have shaped the course of history and which have immensely benefited mankind.

the new china is heir to the world's oldest and most continuous civilisation. it was possible for this civilisation to have endured so long and to have contributed so much to mankind essentially because it had universal values and great creative genius. the vast wealth of history and culture no doubt offers the world today invaluable lessons.

in the realm of thought, literature and the arts the contributions of your people are second to none. throughout your history your sages and philosophers have taught profound wisdom and morals in a manner that combined thought with action. your literature and your arts are not only living testimony to the high esthetic standards attained by your people but, because of their intrinsic universality, are part of the common cultural heritage of mankind.

your achievements in the material sphere have been no less important. you have shown the world how to tame great rivers, carry out wonderous construction works, fashion new instruments and evolve new technologies. how many inventions, for instance, can compare with printing in having brought benefits to mankind -- a gift to the world from your forefathers.

the chinese people today have once again come forward offering to share generously their experience with other peoples in the interest of mankind. with the establishment of the people's republic the world has witnessed in china a profound and far-reaching transformation which has led to unprecedented economic and social development.

never in modern history has a nation successfully made such a determined and massive effort as the new china to achieve progress for so many millions of people within such a short span of time. we, in ethiopia, have been following this remarkable achievement with great interest.

today no one refers to china without mentioning its great leader, chairman mao tsetung. the life history of chairman mao is in essence the history of the new china. rare are instances when an individual makes such a profound impact on a nation's history. chairman mao's outstanding achievements in organising and leading one-fourth of the human race have earned him an unassailable place not only in the history of your nation but also in world history. the depth and scope of chairman mao's thoughts have achieved for him a place of honour among the great thinkers. his examples shall live to inspire many generations to come.

historical records show that our two countries have had contacts for centuries. in recent times, i vividly remember h.e. the premier's visit to our country which enabled us to have a cordial exchange of views. i also recall the commendable performance of the chinese folklore group which visited our country. the chinese people had also a glimpse of our cultural heritage through the performances of an ethiopian cultural group that visited china a few years ago. these performances have shown to our peoples certain parallels in our cultures.

on the international level, ethiopia has recognised that the government of the people's republic of china is the only legal government representing the entire chinese people and has consistently supported the restoration of all its legitimate rights in the united nations. the idea of excluding china from membership of the united nations has been firmly opposed by ethiopia. we have also established diplomatic representation in each other's capitals.

these are but the beginnings of what i hope will develop into a much wider cooperation in the interest of our two peoples. i have come here to discuss with your government ways and means of how best to achieve such cooperation. i am optimistic in this regard, because i know there is a common basis for a much wider cooperation.

our country, like yours, has a long history. both our peoples share the common experience of struggling against fascism and imperialism. these factors are important for greater cooperation.

on the objective side, there is the fact that both ethiopia and china are, in varying degrees, developing countries. there is a large measure of identity in our aspirations and expectations. i know on our side there is very much we can learn from your experience. you are, for example, developing technologies which are more adapted to the needs of developing countries. research work in your country in the sciences and agriculture, i understand, is also geared to solve specific problems which face especially developing countries. in this field alone there is very much we can profit from your experience. trade between our two countries is a virtually unexploited potential which needs to be opened up. cooperation in the cultural field is yet another area which will greatly benefit both our countries.

there is wide scope for cooperation in the international sphere. the world is beset with seemingly intractable problems the solution of which requires the cooperation of all states, big and small. some of these are indeed so crucial to peace that cooperation is not a luxury but a duty.

i believe there is a solid basis in this area on which our two countries can work together. the bandung principles adopted in a conference in which both china and ethiopia participated offer, for example, one such basis. our two nations continue to subscribe to the bandung principles of mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. we also believe that an enduring peace can only be founded on these same principles. these principles inspire ethiopia's foreign policy in its bilateral relations with all states, in the united nations and in the organisation of african unity.

china and ethiopia, and indeed all peace-loving states, can work together in order to find solutions to the most pressing problems facing the world today. disarmament is one such problem. it is unfortunate that the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, continues unabated, exposing mankind to ever-increasing danger. your country has an important role in promoting disarmament. your declared intention not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is appreciated by the ethiopian people and by all peace-loving peoples.

ethiopia has always maintained that security can ultimately be attained with the complete destruction of all nuclear weapons and the prohibition of their further manufacture in a system of general and complete disarmament. towards this end, ethiopia has proposed in various international forums the signing of a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons.

apart from the danger they pose to the survival of man and his civilisation, armaments impose crushing economic burdens on all countries. they absorb resources which can be used to promote the welfare of peoples. humanity's

interests require that these resources should be used to promote human benefits rather than lengthen the shadow of ultimate destruction. we cannot allow the present dangerous situation to continue in good conscience and without being derelict in our responsibility to our peoples.

the armed conflicts raging in viet-nam, cambodia and laos are most brutal and devastating. they have become a heavy burden on human conscience. the peoples in those countries, who have had more than their share of suffering, should be allowed to resolve their differences without any outside interference. to this end, ethiopia supports the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from those countries and reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of this region to determine their future. we appreciate that this has also been the position of china ever since the conflict began in this tormented part of the world.

in the middle east, the current situation poses a grave threat to world peace and security. ethiopia has consistently supported the efforts of the united nations to find a peaceful and equitable solution. within the organisation of african unity, which is now consulting on how best to promote a peaceful solution, ethiopia will do its best to further the cause of a just and positive peace. i myself have taken part in all these efforts.

another dangerous situation prevails in southern africa, where problems of ominous dimensions have been created by the alliance of colonialism and racism, depriving the indigenous people of this area of their freedom and human dignity. south africa continues its inhuman policy of racial discrimination and exploitation which subject the african majority to conditions of slavery. the south african government has extended these obnoxious policies to namibia which it has occupied illegally.

the conditions of africans in zimbabwe are not different. portugal is also intensifying its colonial wars in angola, mozambique and guinea bissau. these racist and colonial regimes continue to receive help from outside africa. under these conditions, the oppressed african peoples have resorted to armed struggle. the rest of africa and most countries in the world have responded by supporting their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. there is no doubt in my mind that in the end the cause of justice and human dignity will prevail. i would be remiss in my duty if i were to pass in this connection without mentioning the active support being given by the people's republic of china to the colonised peoples of africa in their fight to achieve freedom and human dignity.

these are but a few of the problems and dangers humanity is facing today. the solutions to these great problems demand abundant goodwill and sincere efforts from all nations. in the search for solutions to all these and other problems, nations need to be guided by the principles of peaceful co-existence, equality, mutual respect, non-interference and the duty to cooperate constructively. china has a special role to play in world affairs -- a role commensurate with its status as a great nation speaking and acting for one-fourth of mankind. no one can afford to pretend any longer that lasting solutions to these problems can be found without the active participation of china.

i sincerely hope that in the days ahead china and ethiopia will cooperate more closely to further the cause of peace and progress. i look forward to a fruitful discussion and exchange of views during my present visit. i am confident that as a result of this visit relations between china and ethiopia will be strengthened further.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Ethiopian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "warm welcome to the distinguished ethiopian guests" which reads in full as follows:

his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first of the empire of ethiopia arrives in our capital, peking, today for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. with feelings of joy, the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished guests from africa.

the ethiopian people have a glorious tradition of resisting aggression from abroad. since the 16th century, the ethiopian people have been waging unyielding struggles against foreign aggressors. more than 30 years ago, the ethiopian people heroically resisted the aggression of the italian fascists and won the praise of the chinese people and people of the whole world. after defeating the fascist aggressors, the ethiopian people have continued to struggle to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy. the ethiopian government follows the non-aligned policy of peace and neutrality, opposes imperialist aggression on asian and african countries, thus making useful contributions to the promotion of afro-asian unity against imperialism.

there exists long-standing traditional friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples. during world war ii, we fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the german, italian and japanese fascist aggressors. at the bandung conference in 1955, there were friendly contacts between china and ethiopia. trade exchanges and cultural intercourse between our two countries have been developed ever since. the friendly visit paid by chinese premier chou en-lai to ethiopia in 1964 further developed the friendship between the two countries. in november last year, the governments of our two countries decided, through friendly negotiations, to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, thus opening a new page in the history of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. we heartily rejoice at the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other."

the chinese and ethiopian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism. the chinese people resolutely support the ethiopian people and other african people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and for safeguarding national independence. the ethiopian people, in their turn, give positive support to the struggle of the chinese people. we are grateful to the ethiopian government for its just stand of supporting the restoration to china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and opposing the scheme of u.s. imperialism to create "two chinas".

the visit to china by his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first of ethiopia from afar will certainly deepen the mutual understanding between our two peoples and further promote the growth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. we heartily wish the distinguished ethiopian guests complete success in the current visit.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN CHINA

Peking Soiree for Ministers of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Diplomatic Envoys of Various Countries in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries arranged a soiree here this evening in honour of ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia and other distinguished cambodian guests and heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in china. the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea presented at the soiree the revolutionary opera "a sea of blood" and was warmly applauded.

the distinguished cambodian guests present at the soiree were: sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran, general duong sam ol and his wife, huot sambath, chea san and thiounn prasith, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c.; and princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk, as well as cambodian diplomatic envoys to friendly countries.

present were sin in ha, head of the pyongyang national opera troupe and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations of the d.p.r.k.; hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife; and kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and the association including chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, wang kuo-chuan and ting hsi-lin.

FOREIGN FRIENDS

Chou En-lai and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Woman Writer Han Suyin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with woman writer han suyin.

present on the occasion were ma chia-chun, yeh shih-chun, chi chao-chu and tien cheng-pao.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo Fetes French Friendly Personage Mme. Michelle Loi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun today gave a banquet in honour of french friendly personage mme. michelle loi.

present were leading members of organizations concerned including ho ching-chih, li hsi-fan and lin chen.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Acting Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

s.e. mir tendereski, acting minister of foreign affairs of iran, received wang ching-jung, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in iran, on october 4 and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from teheran.

wang ching-jung arrived in the capital of iran by air on october 3.

Iranian T.V. Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 5, 1971)

the four-member iranian state t.v. delegation headed by behrouz kia left here for home by air this evening after concluding its visit to china.

the delegation left peking by train on the evening of october 1 for a visit to nanking and shanghai. upon its departure from peking, the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned including jen chi-sheng and yen yu.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Condemns Japanese Reactionaries' Persecution of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "another criminal evidence of the japanese reactionaries' hostility toward the korean people". the article reads:

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea issued a statement recently on the persecution of korean residents in japan by the japanese militarists and warned the japanese government that if it continues to infringe on the rights of the korean residents in japan, it will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. the chinese people firmly support the just and stern stand of the d.p.r.k. government and condemn the japanese reactionaries strongly for their base crimes of persecuting the korean residents in japan.

the japanese reactionaries have all along pursued a criminal hostile policy towards the korean people. regarding the korean residents in japan who love their socialist fatherland ardently as a thorn in their side, the japanese reactionaries have repeatedly created pretexts to trample on their democratic and national rights, hamper their proper activities and even try to wreck their lawful organization -- the general association of korean residents in japan. the recent raids on organizations under the general association of korean residents in japan and murder of korean residents in japan by the japanese militarists are a new criminal evidence of the japanese reactionaries' hostility to the d.p.r.k.

the atrocities committed by the japanese militarists in persecuting the korean residents in japan are by no means isolated incidents. after signing the notorious "japan-rok treaty" with the pak jung hi puppet clique with the backing of u.s. imperialism, the sato government has stepped up its infiltration into south korea. after nixon had dished up his "new asia policy", the japanese reactionaries further expanded their influence in south korea and even openly clamoured for launching a "pre-emptive" war against the d.p.r.k. it was against this background that numerous cases of persecution of korean residents in japan had taken place in recent years.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out, "'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind."

today's korea is no longer that of the past which could be trampled upon at will. the d.p.r.k. is a socialist state which grows in strength daily. the criminal acts of the japanese reactionaries in encroaching on the democratic and national rights of the korean residents in japan and being hostile to the korean people will certainly arouse vehement condemnation from the korean people and the people the world over, including the japanese people. in so doing, the japanese reactionaries are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet and will certainly come to no good end.

Tokyo Liaison Office of China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office of China Holds Reception to Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 2, 1971)

the tokyo liaison office of china-japan memorandum trade office of china gave a reception in tokyo on the evening of september 30, warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a tokyo report.

more than 1,000 japanese and other foreign friends attended the reception on invitation.

the japanese well-known personages present were: (list in the order of the number of strokes in surnames) tadashi yaoita, naohiko okubo, tadashi kodaira, takahiro okochi, hideji kawasaki, kanji kawasaki, yusho otsuka, kazutsura kawase, hosai nyuga, kinachiro kimura, ikuji yotoe, makoto ichikawa, seiichi tagawa, yoshiaki masaki, yoshimi furui, bon shiraishi, tcshizo hasegawa, masashi ishibashi, seishi kato, keibun nishikawa, tomomi narita, makozaburo yoshimura, takaji nishizawa, koji goto, teruaki sakata, dokumatsu sakamoto, kozo sasaki, kyuhei muraoka, kaku ashika, yoshiyuki asai, shunichi matsumoto, chojuro kawarazaki, kazuto matsumura, susumu matsumura, kyoko asanuma, yukio kanazawa, yoko matsuoka, kaneita okazaki, tomitaro kaneda, mitsuko kanba, minoru takano, ro watanabe, takaharu sumioka, ichiro watanabe, teiji nagiwara, ekei sugahara, kyusei makita, and others.

representatives of japanese workers, peasants, youth and students were also present on invitation.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and other korean friends were present.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in japan were also present.

present also were representatives of patriotic overseas chinese in japan and of the crew of the chinese freight ship "xinan" now anchoring at yokohama port.

at the reception the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the vigorous development of the cause of friendship and unity between the chinese and japanese peoples. many friends enthusiastically congratulated the chinese people on their tremendous achievements made in the past 22 years since the founding of the people's republic of china under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship from the beginning to the end.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritania-China Friendship Association Gives Reception Celebrating Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 3, 1971)

mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association, gave a reception here on september 29 to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the reception were abdallahi ould boye, member of the permanent committee of the national political bureau of the mauritanian people's party, interim in charge of the permanent body of the party and minister of fundamental education and religious affairs; maloum ould braham, acting foreign minister and minister of justice and seals; sidi mohamed ould cheikh abdallahi, minister of industrial development; mohammed ould babah, minister of technical education, cadre training and higher education; madame khadia kane, president of the supreme council of women; and other personages.

also present at the reception were chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu, staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese technicians working in mauritania.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Korean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

choi bong chol, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, chang ting-yen and lien cheng-pao.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 5, 1971)

Li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a film reception yesterday evening at the embassy to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

among the more than 100 guests present at the reception were kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; cadres of the departments concerned and officers of the people's army.

cultural and press officials of the embassies of various countries in pyongyang were also present.

a colour film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" was shown and warmly welcomed by the guests.

before the film show, the guests were shown round a photo exhibition on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party and on the achievements of china in socialist construction.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Norway to Denmark

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 4, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, after concluding its friendly visit to norway, left oslo for copennagen by plane today for a friendly visit to denmark at the invitation of the danish government, according to a report from oslo.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were andreas andersen, director of the prime minister's office; bue brun, vice-director of the commerce department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and other government officials.

chinese ambassador to norway hao teh-ching was also present.

before leaving oslo this morning, chou hua-min and some members of the chinese delegation were received separately by per kleppe, minister for trade and shipping and andreas cappelen, minister of foreign affairs, who had friendly conversations with them.

present on the occasion were tor stokke, chief of the foreign trade section of the ministry of trade and shipping, and bue brun. chinese ambassador hao teh-ching was also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Commercial Office in Peru of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Okt. 6, 1971)

wang yen-chang, head of the commerical office in the republic of peru of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave a reception on the evening of october 1, warmly celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to a report from lima.

present at the reception were carlos alzamora traverso, undersecretary for economic affairs and integration of the peruvian ministry of foreign affairs; jorge moreli, undersecretary for planning of the ministry of foreign affairs; antonio tord, undersecretary of the ministry of power and mining; german castillo, chairman of the board of directors of fishmeal and fish oil trading company; juan bossio, chairman of the board of directors of the mining company; raul meneses, member of the presidential advisory council; and other officials of the peruvian government.

some diplomatic envoys to peru attended the reception.

representatives of overseas chinese residing in peru were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Romanian-Chinese Friendship Agricultural Cooperative

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 4, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and staff members of the chinese embassy yesterday went to the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural production cooperative in ialomita county to join the cadres and members of the cooperative in celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the togethering was attended by andrei voileanu, vice-chairman of the ialomita county people's council, and lucian petrescu, acting director of the second department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

yesterday was the "harvest day" of romania. romanian and chinese national flags lined the street of the village and co-op members were in their holiday best. a festive atmosphere prevailed in the cooperative.

the chinese and romanian comrades had a talk at the office of the cooperative. comrade gheorghe ghita, chairman of the cooperative, on behalf of all co-op members, congratulated

the chinese comrades on their national day. after referring to the good harvest achieved this year by the cooperative, he said: "last spring, the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural production cooperative sent 40 kilogrammes of maize seeds to the lukouchiao chinese-romanian friendship people's commune of peking. not long ago this people's commune sent us 40 kinds of vegetable seeds. we consider this as an expression of friendship for us. we are going to sow these seeds on a special experimental plot next spring."

ambassador chang hai-feng expressed thanks to the romanian-chinese agricultural cooperative for inviting the comrades of the chinese embassy to the togethering. he praised the achievements scored by the cooperative and said: "we consider your achievements as our own and heartily rejoice at your good harvest this year." he expressed the hope that the seeds of chinese-romanian friendship will blossom and bear fruits everywhere.

after the talk, responsible comrades of the cooperative accompanied the chinese comrades to visit families of co-op members and the cooperative-run small industrial enterprises.

comrade gheorghe ghita gave a luncheon for the chinese ambassador and other comrades of the chinese embassy, at which local artists sang romanian folk songs.

China Dance Drama Troupe Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 5, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe arrived here by special plane this morning after concluding its friendly performance tour in albania. the troupe is headed by chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, with liu ching-tang and liao ke-yuan as deputy heads.

present at the airport to welcome the troupe were ion brad, vice-chairman of the romanian council of socialist culture and education, octav livezeanu, vice-president of the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries, as well as representatives of the foreign ministry, leading members of the bucharest opera theatre and literary and art workers of the capital.

also present at the airport were nikola profi, albanian ambassador to romania, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and other comrades of the chinese embassy were also present.

extending welcome to the china dance drama troupe, comrade ion brad pointed out that its performance tour will strengthen the mutual understanding between the romanian and chinese people and the unity and militant friendship between the two countries and parties. comrade chou chiu-yeh said that the troupe has come here not only for a performance tour but also to convey the profound friendship of the chinese people to the romanian people and to learn from them.

Romanian Army Art Troupe Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania led by major general dinu stelian arrived here by special plane this afternoon. it has come for a performance tour of china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries after concluding a performance tour of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to give the troupe a warm welcome were leading members of the cultural group under the state council, the foreign ministry, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned liu hsien-chuan, li yao-wen, wang kuo-chuan, wang ti-kang, chou jung-kuo, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, chai cheng-wen, li lien-ching, hsiao te, lu ping, liu hsi-lin, and several hundred revolutionary people, p.l.a. commanders and fighers and literary and art workers in peking.

present were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

when the comrades-in-arms of the romanian army "doena" art troupe alighted from the plane, many welcomers at the airport beat drums and gongs while others sang and danced and waved bouquets. they cheered: "long live the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and romania exclamation" the romanian comrades-in-arms kept waving to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Leader of Romanian Industrial Exhibition Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

badica mircea, leader of the group to arrange the industrial exhibition of the socialist republic of romania, arrived here by air this afternoon.

he was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and other organizations liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, kao lu, hsing jen-hsien and others.

also present were iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and emil popescu, second secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking, and deputy leader of the romanian industrial exhibition group brad remus, who had arrived here earlier.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

a 19-member delegation from turkey led by cihat baban arrived here by air today for a visit to china on invitation.

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned welcomed the delegation at the airport.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Turkish Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the turkish delegation led by cihat baban.

vice-minister chen chieh and delegation leader cihat baban spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. chen chieh said: the visiting turkish delegation is the first sent by the turkish government to china following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. he expressed warm welcome to the visiting turkish guests.

the vice-minister said he was convinced that the visit of the delegation and mutual friendly contacts would help enhance the friendship and mutual understanding of the people of the two countries. the joint efforts of both sides would help promote the friendly relations and trade between china and turkey, he said.

delegation leader cihat baban in his speech said that the members of the delegation were happy to be the first among those who bring the best wishes of the turkish people to the valiant and industrious chinese people. he said that the aim of the delegation's visit to china was to see the achievements made by the chinese people in the economic and industrial reconstruction of their country and to explore the enormous commercial possibilities.

he pointed out: turkey desires to establish and develop relations with all countries in the world that show respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and reciprocity of benefit. he expressed the conviction that the turkey-china relations would have a bright future on the basis of these principles.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang ming-chun, chu chien-pai, hsia hung, li chuan and chou chuen, and leading members of the china national import and export corporations.

CHINA AND US

Kissinger Will Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united states of america have agreed that dr. kissinger will visit peking in the latter part of october for talks with the chinese government to make concrete arrangements for president nixon's visit to china.

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Keng Piao and Ting Hsi-lin Meet American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 5, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, here this evening met and had a cordial, friendly conversation with more than 70 american friends who are now visiting or working in peking.

among the american friends present at the meeting were: all the members of the delegation of the revolutionary union of the united states; pablo y. guzman, leader of the young lords party of the united states and puerto rico; leaders of the black panther party of the united states huey newton, elaine brown and robert bay; the sixteen american young people led by mrs. carmelita hinton; and mr. and mrs. max granich, bill epton, jack belden, mrs. susan warren, dick frank, mr. and mrs. hosea l. williams, mr. and mrs. john s. service, william h. hinton, joanne hinton, mr. and mrs. jack shulman, mr. and mrs. henry willcox, mr. and mrs. samuel rosen, mr. and mrs. victor w. sidel, and geoffrey collins.

present were also american friends and friends from other countries in peking frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler, pat adler, erwin engst, joan hinton, bertha sneck, eleanor chaidin, julian schuman, norman shulman, sidney shapiro, ione kramer, betty chang, alice e. cheng, lucille stewart, carmelita hinton, fred engst, mr. and mrs. george hatem, rewi alley and hans muller.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned including shen chien, tang ming-chao, mao pao-chung, li hsiao-pai, chao hsueh-li, chang wen-chin, cheng chi-hung, ko pai-nien, wu hsiao-ta, yang kung-su, hsieh hua, wu chieh-ping, li po-shih, li po-ti, liu yi-min, li yen-nien, lin kang, chi chao-chu and tang wen-sheng.

Two Afro-American Friends Leave Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

afro-american friends hosea l. williams and mrs. williams left here for shanghai by air today on a tour of southern china and will then go home.

yang kung-su and other leading members of departments concerned were present at the airport to see them off.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav National Table Tennis Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 6, 1971)

a yugoslav national table tennis team led by milan novkovic, president of the yugoslav table ternis association, and borivoje popovic, vice-president of the association, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the visiting team has five men players. they are: dragutin surbek, anton stipancic, milivoj karakasevic, istvan korpa and bela mesaros. team coach is dusan osmanagic.

the team was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ting-chuan, hsing jen-nsien, wang fu-yung, hu hung-fan, tsou po-hsien and wei chun-lin, and coaches and players of the chinese table tennis team including hsu yin-sheng and li fu-jung.

stanojlo glisic, first secretary of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was present.

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Heighten Regard for the Party, Strengthen the Party's Centralized Leadership

- CCP Loch'ang Hsien Committee firmly grasps the Party's ideological development and the education of members of the Party committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1971)

(By our own correspondent) The great leader Chairman Mao says: "We must build a centralized, unified Party." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the CCP Loch'ang Hsien Committee, Kwangtung Province, earnestly conducts education on regard for the Party among members of the Committee in close relation with reality, so as to strengthen effectively the centralized leadership of the Party and strive to turn the hsien Party committee into a combat command capable of leading the people of the whole hsien in a ceaseless advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Strengthen Regard for the Party, Put the Individual and the Party in Their Correct Relationship To Each Other

The CCP Loch'ang Hsien Committee was established under the guidance of the line laid down at the Party's 9th National Congress. Of the members of the Committee some are cadres from the armed forces, others are local leadership cadres, and still others are comrades from the basic level. Having been severely tested in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have the active enthusiasm to do their work well for the Party and they all hope to build the new hsien Party committee into a united, fighting leadership squad that is loyal to Chairman Mao.

However, there are a few individual members whose idea of the Party is indifferent and who sometimes do not carry out resolutions adopted by the Party committee with enough firmness. The new Party committee realizes that although the Party committee is established, there must not be the slightest slackening of ideological building of the Party, that it is ceaselessly necessary to strengthen regard for the Party among the broad masses of cadres, in particular among members of the Party committee, that it is also necessary to put the individual and the Party in their correct relationship, so the individual may resolutely and voluntarily accept the Party's leadership. Only in this way can members of the committee closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carry out the Party's various guidelines and policies, play still better the role of the leadership core of the vanguard of the proletariat, and lead the broad mass of Party members and the revolutionary masses to "unite themselves and strive for still greater victories."

On the basis of these circumstances, the hsien Party committee has held a study class for members of the Party committee. They are organized to study earnestly the teaching of Lenin, the great teacher of the proletariat: "All political and economic work of the state and government is led by the Communist Party--the awakened vanguards of the working class." They are led to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Communist Party of China is the leadership core for all the Chinese people. Without such a core, the cause of socialism will not be victorious." They study the provision in the new Party Constitution, "All organs of state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the People's Liberation Army, as well as the Communist Youth League, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guards, and other revolutionary mass organizations must accept the Party's leadership," severely criticize the various fallacies of abolition of the Party's leadership spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, and revolving around the question of "How can the Party's centralized leadership be strengthened?" and in relation to their own ideological reality and experience gained and lessons learned in their work, carry out earnest discussion and summing up, thus increasing their regard for the Party.

Yü Yao-hua, a member of the hsien Party committee, is a worker of Loch'ang Machine Tool Factory. He insisted on taking part in productive labor and consciously accepts the leadership of the head of his shift or group. When he comes back from attending meetings or study classes held in another area, he always reports to the Party branch of his own accord his thoughts and his work. Some of the personnel of the factory have asked him to speak more in favor of the factory in the hope that the hsien authorities might give them some special consideration. They said to him, "As a member of the hsien Party committee, your words carry greater weight than ours." Whenever he was so requested, he would always firmly uphold the Party's principles and explain patiently to the masses. He would say to them, "As a member of the hsien Party committee, I can take the lead only in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, not in asking the upper level for aid."

On one occasion Liao Hsiao-jung, a member of the hsien Party committee and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Ch'angto commune went to stay and work at the 2nd production team of Ch'angshan production brigade. She found a lack of unity among the cadres of the production team. Without asking the commune Party committee for instructions and without first consulting with the Party branch of the production brigade, she told the cadres to stop doing productive labor and hold a study class instead. The result was that her views differed from those of the commune- and production brigade-level cadres, and the problem was not solved.

Later, she earnestly studied Chairman Mao's teaching that the Party must exercise leadership over everything and summed up the lesson learned. She then realized that the reason she could not solve the problem of the production team was because she had not put herself in the position of an ordinary Party member, but had placed herself outside the Party committee and the Party branch of the unit to which she belonged.

Having raised her understanding, she made a report to the Party organizations of the commune and the production brigade on her views and discussed these views with them. With the help of the Party organizations of the commune and the production brigade, she soon succeeded in solving the problem of the production team.

This experience of members of the Party committee enables all to realize that as members of the Party committee, they do not represent any unit or organization, no matter whether they are cadres from the Army, local leadership cadres, or comrades from the basic level, but are Party members elected to serve on the leadership squad. They are responsible not only to a certain side, but to the Party as a whole. Every member of a Party committee must consciously strengthen his regard for the Party and his proletarian party spirit, and put himself within the Party committee instead of remaining outside it or above it.

Strengthen Regard for the Whole, Put Parts and the Whole in Their Correct Relationship

In the course of strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party, the leadership comrades of the Party committee have found that some of the committee members sometimes would treat problems in accordance with the interests of a part, at other times they would one-sidedly stress the special character of the work of their own unit or department and depart from the central task of the Party committee, and at still other times they would carry out with zest tasks which yielded good results readily but not with so much zest if the tasks did not yield immediate results. After analysis, the hsien Party committee agrees that this problem shows that some comrades are unable to deal correctly with relations between a part and the whole, that they fail to stand at a height, to see far, and to think of major issues. Unless this problem is resolved, there will be no guarantee that the Party committee would establish centralized leadership.

The hsien Party committee conscientiously organizes all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to advocate giving consideration to the whole. Every Party member, every kind of local work, every utterance or action must start from the interests of the Party as a whole. No violation of this principle can be permitted." Through study, they clearly realize that every Party member must link every department and every job with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raise his responsibility for local work to the level of responsibility for the whole cause of the Party. Only in this way will it be possible to guarantee the full development of the activism and creativeness of every comrade under the centralized leadership of the Party. If, having little regard for the whole, one stresses the special character of the work of one's own department and fails to see the basic interests of the proletariat, one will be liable to seek independence, to make the mistake of dispersion-ism, and to weaken and sabotage the centralism and unity of the Party.

There is a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee in charge of production work who has had positive as well as negative experience and lessons. In the spring of last year, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee adopted a resolution that called for pushing all work forward with the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement as the center. This particular standing committee member, thinking that he was responsible for production, decided that he must not leave his proper work no matter how pressing other kinds of work might be.

One day he went to Langt'ien commune to inspect the work there. Preoccupied with the local work, he asked about the central work only perfunctorily but asked questions about production in great detail and concretely, leaving the central work to the Party committee while he paid attention to production alone. As a result, because he stood apart from central work, he was unable to grasp production successfully either.

The next time, having conscientiously summed up the experience and the lesson and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "There must not be many kinds of central work at the same time in any given area; there can only be one kind of central work at a given time," he developed in depth the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement around the central work of the Party committee and put revolution in command of production, thus grasping well the central work and giving impetus to production.

This taught a lesson not only to himself, but also to the other committee members, enabling them to realize that they must not each act according to their own ideas, because if each acted according to his own idea, the central work of the Party committee would be adversely affected. Only by not departing from the united leadership of the Party and by putting the part and the whole in their correct relationship to each other will it be possible to carry out local work well and enable the part to push forward the whole.

Through education on strengthening regard for the whole, most of the members of the Party committee know the importance of establishing regard for the whole. They strive to bear in mind the whole when doing anything and

let department work revolve around the central work. They will never act differently from the resolutions adopted by the Party committee. They strive to meet the demands of the Party committee unreservedly. Whenever local interests come into conflict with the over-all interests, they will, bearing in mind the whole and the over-all interests, resolutely serve the interests of the whole.

Strengthen Regard for Collective Leadership, Put the Secretary and the Other Committee Members in Their Correct Relationship To Each Other

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Earnestly put in practice the system of democratic centralism." The Party committee is an organization for exercising centralized leadership. Leadership by the Party committee is collective leadership, not autocratic rule by the first secretary. The relationship between the first secretary and the other secretaries and committee members is one in which the minority always obeys the majority. Only by relying on collective political experience and collective wisdom will it be possible to insure correct leadership by the Party. Individual wisdom must be combined with collective wisdom if it is to play a useful role.

The Loch'ang Hsien Party Committee realizes in practice that in order to adhere firmly to the Party's centralized leadership, the first secretary and his deputies must take special care to strengthen the regard for collective leadership, put themselves in the position of a committee member and under the collective leadership of the Party committee. All important decisions must be made only after collective discussion and then executed by the committee members separately. The secretary must not make decisions by himself alone and act arbitrarily.

After the inauguration of the new Loch'ang Hsien Party Committee, the principal responsible comrade of the committee takes care to struggle hard against the idea of "my word is final" whenever differences of opinion occur between himself and the other members of the committee over some question, humbly listen to their opinion, and gathers together the correct opinions with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Whenever he finds his own opinion incorrect but that of the other members of the committee correct, he would struggle hard against the idea of his being "one notch above others," courageously negate his own opinion, and gladly accept that of the other members which is correct. When his correct opinion is for the time being not accepted by the committee members, he would struggle hard against the idea of "command-ism," refrain from imposing his opinion on the rest, but would explain patiently and with meticulous care his point of view and convince others by reason, so that his correct opinion may be accepted by them. When positive results have been achieved in work or when some problem has cropped up, he would struggle hard against the idea of "grabbing the credit for himself but shifting the blame on others," credit anything worthwhile to the account of the collective, but assuming the responsibility himself.

On one occasion Comrade Han Hsi-ch'ang, secretary of the hsien Party committee, went to stay at the remote Wushan commune to check the work there. A responsible comrade of the commune Party committee asked the hsien

committee for an additional leadership cadre. On the basis of the actual condition of the commune, Han Hsi-ch'ang agreed that the problem should be referred to the hsien committee for study and solution.

The responsible comrade of the commune Party committee said, "As secretary of the hsien Party committee, you surely can transfer a cadre here if you want to."

Comrade Han Hsi-ch'ang replied, saying, "The appointment of an additional commune-level leadership cadre should be decided after discussion by the hsien-level committee. If what I say goes, I shall be violating the principle of collective leadership of the Party committee. The appointment of an additional cadre is a minor matter, but submission to the collective leadership of the Party committee is a matter of great importance."

Upon his return to the hsien office, he reported the matter to the Party committee. The standing committee of the hsien committee, after some discussion and study of the problem, granted the request and sent a leadership cadre to that commune. The incident produced a good effect on members of the hsien Party committee.

Led and inspired by the principal responsible comrade of Loch'ang Hsien Party Committee, members of the committee take care to impose strict demands on themselves in accordance with the standards of a communist and the principle of Party spirit. In relation to their own ideological reality, they regularly oppose self-conceit, self-complacency, self-righteousness, and independent action, and promote the good style of humility, carefulness, mutual respect, and fighting in unity. They oppose the individualism that wants to monopolize the limelight, fight for fame and profit, and is concerned only with a small group, but advocate giving consideration to the over-all requirements, and defense of the collective leadership. They also oppose the one-point doctrine and insist on knowing and dealing with problems.

Loch'ang Hsien Party committee firmly grasps the ideological development of the Party, strengthens the regard for the Party, firmly upholds the Party's centralized leadership, and is advancing victoriously and with youthful vigor along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

During the Celebrations of the 22nd Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Republic, People of All Nationalities Throughout the Country Warmly Hail the Great Victory of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line and Are Determined To Raise Aloft the Banner of Unity and Victory of the 9th Party Congress and Advance Heroically

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 3, 1971)

(NCNA October 2) People of all nationalities in our country who are advancing by leaps and bounds under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, warmly celebrated the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China with a heroic revolutionary spirit. Red banners flew all over the cities and countryside throughout the country and the holiday atmosphere was jubilant everywhere. The military and the civilian population in various localities warmly hailed the great victories won in socialist revolution and socialist construction on various fronts, warmly hailed the great victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, warmly hailed the great victory won in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and wholeheartedly wished a long, long life to Chairman Mao, great leader of the people of all nationalities.

On October 1, celebration activities were held in Peking municipality, Shanghai municipality, Tientsin municipality, Liaoning Province, Kirin Province, Heilungkiang Province, Hopei Province, Shansi Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Shantung Province, Anhwei Province, Kiangsu Province, Chekiang Province, Kiangsi Province, Fukien Province, Honan Province, Hupeh Province, Hunan Province, Kwangtung Province, Kwangsi Autonomous Region, Shensi Province, Kansu Province, Ninghsia Autonomous Region, Tsinghai Province, Sinkiang Autonomous Region, Szechwan Province, Yunnan Province, Kweichow Province, and Tibet Autonomous Region.

Encouraged by the excellent situation at home and abroad, the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, Red Guards, revolutionary cadres, and revolutionary intellectual elements were extremely high in spirits and firm in determination. They sang and danced in factories, fields, government offices, schools and places where their military units were stationed. The "Internationale," "The East Is Red," "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" could be heard everywhere in the motherland. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers staged various revolutionary theatrical performances and held celebrations, report sessions and symposiums to hail the prosperity of the motherland and talk freely about the victories they won in studying and applying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the three great revolutionary movements and in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In areas of minority nationalities, people in their holiday costumes expressed their fervent love for great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland with songs of praise and graceful dances. Leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels also spent the holiday together with the broad masses. The broad masses of armymen and people indicated during the holiday celebrations that they were determined to raise aloft the great red banner of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought and advance heroically along the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress!

Shanghai was immersed in a holiday mood. The main streets of the city as well as suburban areas and towns on both sides of the Huangp'u River were decorated with lanterns and red flags. Large and long streamers or pennants bearing slogans and hanging down from tall buildings were most eye-catching. From early morning the broad masses of people jubilantly took part in various celebrating activities in parks, cultural palaces and gymnasiums and the entire city was filled with a revolutionary air of unity and fighting vigor. At celebration meetings the workers excitedly gave shows and sang songs arranged by themselves such as "Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works Are Treasures," "I Turn My Lathe for the Sake of Revolution," "Dance of Steel Refining," "Salute to Steel Tube Workers," etc., which vividly reflected the new victories won by the heroic working class in Shanghai in revolution and production under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and expressed their firm determination to fight for still greater victories.

Workers of the Twin Converter Shop of the First Iron and Steel Mill of Shanghai, which great leader Chairman Mao once visited, mounted the No. 1 Converter which Chairman Mao once visited on a National Day and expressed their determination: "We shall forever read Chairman Mao's books, refine steel, refine our own thinking and forever march along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao until we attain communism." During the past five days this workshop maintained a high rate of production and created the highest production record since the establishment of the shop.

In colorfully decorated Tientsin municipality, hundreds of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams organized by workers, peasants, soldiers, Red Guards and revolutionary intellectual elements came to the parks and workers' cultural palaces to give various cultural performances together with the revolutionary literary fighters in celebration of the holiday with the broad masses of people. Encouraged by the slogan "Salute the National Day by learning from Tach'ing and earning new merits," the broad masses of workers and cadres in the First Steel Refinery of Tientsin successfully trial-manufactured on the eve of the National Day a special steel urgently needed by the state. Early shift workers of No. 2 Open-Hearth Furnace developed their sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm on October 1 and turned out a run of high quality steel for the National Day 25 minutes ahead of schedule. The broad masses of workers indicated that they were determined to go one step further to develop the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing, fight for new victories in revolution and production and hail the convocation of the 4th National People's Congress with practical action.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers have been conscientiously reading Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, energetically repudiating idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary theory of production forces above everything advocated by political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i as well as the theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle advocated by the landlords and the bourgeoisie, increasing the ability to differentiate between genuine and false Marxism, and raising their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This year's National Day activities vividly reflected this outstanding characteristic in the political life of the Chinese people.

Workers of No. 1205 Drilling Team of Tach'ing Oilfield where Iron Man Wang Chin-hsi worked before his death, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" on the eve of National Day, and summed up their new achievement of drilling a total of more than 92,000 meters during the first nine months of this year by directing the battles with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They indicated that they were determined to develop the revolutionary tradition of relying on the "two essays," keep their heads cool as the situation became better and better, remain modest and prudent as more achievements were scored, and continue to make revolution and advance forward.

Cadres and commune members of Ch'inchien production brigade, Chiangshan hsien, Chekiang Province, which became an advanced unit in the mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works, used the "two essays" to direct drought fighting operations this year and won new victories in revolution and production by seeking out favorable factors from among unfavorable ones. At a discussion and application meeting held on the National Day they said: 'Mao Tse-tung's thought has brilliantly illuminated Ch'inchien production brigade and the treasure of one divided into two changed the people and the land."

In the leading cadres' study classes in Hunan, Kansu and Tsinghai, discussion and application meetings as well as symposiums were held on National Day for everybody to discuss the excellent revolutionary situation at home and abroad and talk freely about experiences in study. During a celebration together with the commanders and fighters, leading members of the CCP committee of the Red Army Regiment of a certain unit stationed in Wuhan studied Chairman Mao's important instructions, "Carry out the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention." They indicated that they were determined to use the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung to strengthen the revolutionized building of the units and turn them into a combat collective with a high degree of proletarian political consciousness, organization and discipline.

In Tsunyi where the Tsunyi Conference of great historical significance was held, leading members of local Party organizations and revolutionary committees celebrated the National Day together with the broad masses of people by studying the history of the struggle between the two lines in the

Party and reviewing their course of struggle during which they won one victory after another together with the people of the country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Everybody said excitedly: "Our Party, our state and we working class and poor and lower-middle peasants are what we are today entirely because we have great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Uigher commune members in Wuhsing commune, Turfan hsien, Sinkiang, scored an all-round bumper harvest of summer food grains, melons, cotton and animals this year. During National Day people danced and sang excitedly: "The brilliance of the red sun melts thousands of li of snow and Chairman Mao's sunshine illuminates Turfan."

University students of Yi, Wa, Pai, Hani and Chinp'o nationalities in the Medical School of Kunming sang happily about the happy life of the people of the nationalities who had become masters of themselves after being emancipated politically, economically and culturally. The people of the nationalities resolutely indicated that they were determined to unite closely and advance together under great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership!

During the National Day celebrations the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants hailed the occasion with outstanding achievements of "grasping revolution and promoting production." Cadres in Anshan Iron and Steel Mill celebrated National Day together with the broad masses of workers in front of steel refining furnaces and steel rolling machines. An atmosphere of vigor prevailed in the factories and mines. Iron and steel workers scored new achievements during the very first shift of production on October 1. Workers of blast furnaces in various iron refining mills cooperated with one another and turned out one run of high quality pig iron after another. The iron and steel workers indicated that they were determined to overfulfill this year's production plans for iron and steel so as to make new contributions to revolution.

On the night of October 30, the first shift of miners in K'ailuan Coal Mine fought together in unity and created the highest record of coal output for the night shift. Tachai production brigade which scored bumper harvests for several consecutive years was again expecting another bumper harvest of autumn crops. The CCP branch of Tachai production brigade held a meeting on the eve of National Day to study and make arrangements for three autumn work. They hailed the brilliant National Day with the practical action of harvesting more food grains.

"We shall be invincible when the Army and the people are united as one." During the holidays the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA celebrated National Day together with the broad masses of people and militiamen at sentry posts along the borders, in camps and at places where they were stationed. Commanders and fighters of the Second Company of a certain unit stationed in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region talked freely about the revolutionary friendship of unity and struggle between the Army and the people with Mongolian poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen who were dressed in their best holiday costumes and with the militiamen who were in uniform and fully armed.

Commanders and fighters of the Fifth Company of a certain unit stationed on the Fukien Front held a joint symposium with the First Militia Company at Huanghsi, in which they talked freely about the excellent situation at home and abroad as well as exchanged experience in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The broad masses of armymen and people indicated firmly in the celebrations that they were determined to follow great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Heighten vigilance and defend the motherland," step up the concept of preparation against war, establish the idea of ever readiness and prepare themselves to annihilate invading enemies at any time. We will liberate Taiwan Province, sacred territory of our motherland!

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers also celebrated National Day with local foreign friends.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of All Nationalities in Inner Mongolia Fight in Unity and Advance in Triumph

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1971)

(NCNA Huhehot, October 3) People of all nationalities in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region hold high the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and firmly implement the great leader Chairman Mao's great directive of "Grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and promoting preparedness against war." An excellent situation emerges from revolution and production and there is a scene of prosperity throughout the region.

There is revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy everywhere in the northern borders of the motherland. Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite to win still greater victories," is imprinted deeply in the people's minds. Stories of the living deeds of close unity among people of various nationalities, between armymen and civilians and between the cadres and the masses are told widely. A brisk development is registered in industry, agriculture and animal husbandry throughout the autonomous region this year. On the vast grassland are now grazing herds of cattle and sheep, fat and strong. In the agricultural and pastoral areas in general, people of various nationalities are intensively herding their cattle and sheep and gathering fodder grass or harvesting their crops. Delighted at the bumper harvest, people enthusiastically celebrate the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

Inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress" and the 1st and 2nd plenary sessions of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia are taking an active part in the mass movement of living study and living application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought ever more extensively and in ever greater depth. Party organizations at all levels hold reading and study classes for their personnel by turns and in groups, with the repudiation of revisionism and holding of rectification as the principal content. Yurts become classrooms for study and the threshing grounds and workshops are turned into battlegrounds for revolutionary mass criticism. The cadres and the masses generally carry out study and application in the course of struggle. Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, they further strengthen their initiative of class struggle and line struggle and also their consciousness in continuing the revolution. On various fronts in the whole autonomous region, struggle-criticism-transformation develops in depth and the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated on an unprecedented scale.

The excellent revolutionary situation has become a strong force propelling the rapid development of production and construction. The total value of industrial output in the whole region in the period from January to August this year is 21.5 percent greater than that in the corresponding period

of last year. Thanks to the victory won in fighting against serious snowstorms and drought, a good harvest has been reaped in agricultural production and animal husbandry. In areas in the lower reaches of the Ordos bend of the Yellow River, the yield of wheat in the more than 1.8 million mow of land exceeds that of last year by more than 30 percent, and the per-unit-area output in many production brigades has reached the level set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" and "crossed the Yellow River." The broad masses in the agricultural areas have changed their former habit of growing grain in summer and threshing it in winter. This year, they reaped the grain, threshed it and delivered and sold the surplus to the state within a short period of time. In only 40 days, the whole region has accomplished its task of requisitioning summer grain.

This year witnesses a record number of lambs delivered in the whole region, with the survival rate exceeding 87 percent. Over 96 percent of these lambs have grown into big domestic animals. Now everywhere in the pastoral regions is a scene of surging enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production. On the grassland, red flags flutter, grass cutters rumble in the day and at night and the herdsmen intensively graze the cattle and sheep and fatten them and gather and store up fodder grass before the approach of the snowy season. The number of people taking part in gathering of grass exceeds that in any of the past years.

During the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, people of various nationalities in the autonomous region carry forward the revolutionary spirit of plain living and arduous struggle and go on achieving remarkable results.

In Chiumat'un production brigade, Nanwan commune, Hsingho hsien, which is situated near the ancient Great Wall, each commune member is allocated only 1.6 mow of land on the hillslope. The brigade's Party branch tightly grasps the fundamental link of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man. The masses of the whole brigade unite to form one and improve the soil by spreading a layer of sand underneath the soil and applying more manure to the soil. Although this year has seen a serious drought, yet grain output quickly increased to reach the level set in the "Program," whereas it was ony some 200 catties last year.

Hanch'ingpa production team of Yangchiayao commune, Ch'ingshuiho hsien, was formerly a poor mountain village. Following the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai, the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production team fought arduously for two months in cold winter and conducted water from the river onto the hills, thereby solving the problem of irrigation of the terraced fields. This year, despite a serious drought, per-mow output of wheat in the whole team quickly increased to 522 catties and "crossed the Yellow River" as against only 192 catties in the last year.

The flowers of Tachai also blossom everywhere in the vast pastoral areas. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen fight against hardships and self-reliantly sink wells, dig canals, cultivate grass and plant trees, put up animal sheds, build dwelling houses, and make great efforts to change the conditions of nomadic life. The outlook of the vast grassland has gone through a profound change.

The herdsmen of Najiht'u production team in Chenghsiangpai Banner have built on the barren grassland stone walls measuring dozens of kilometers long, minimizing the attacks of sandstorms on the degenerating pastureland. Green grass grows luxuriantly on the pastureland. This year, the herdsmen have set aside more than one million catties of fodder grass in aid of fraternal production teams.

Unity is strength, unity brings victory. In spring this year, the pastoral areas were attacked by serious snowstorms. There was generally a shortage of grass and fodder for the animals. The poor and lower-middle peasants in neighboring agricultural areas unanimously spared some fodder grass. Carrying the fodder grass by carts and on their backs and braving the winds and the snow, they formed a contingent sending fodder grass to the pastoral areas, thereby fully demonstrating the deep friendship among people of various nationalities fighting in unity. The armymen and the personnel doing "three-support and two-military" work in various parts of the autonomous region propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever they may be. They also spare manpower and material supplies to help the local masses in production and construction and send doctors and medicine to the peasants and herdsmen. People of various nationalities have a warm love for the Liberation Army. Everywhere is a touching scene of harmony between armymen and civilians. The broad masses of militiamen seriously learn from the Liberation Army. Since the turn of this year, many advanced militia units have emerged. The militiamen say heroically: "Although we are standing in the grassland, yet our hearts are turned to Peking. We warmly love Chairman Mao. We shall always be red sentinels."

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Situation Excellent in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1971)

(NCNA Urumchi, October 3) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," and in the bright radiance of Chairman Mao's nationality policy, the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought develops briskly in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the unity among people of various nationalities and between armymen and civilians is strengthened to a further extent, and industry, agriculture and animal husbandry are improving with each passing day.

After the baptism of fighting during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the areas south and north of the T'ienshan Mountains show signs of vigor and vitality. In the oases in the Tarim and Dzungari Basins, canals run in all directions, trees grow densely, and the crops in the fields are growing strong, making a cheerful sight. The cotton has big and numerous bolls, the maize has big and solid ears, and the paddy rolls like waves in the wind. There is a scene of bumper harvest. This year's wheat output has generally increased. The output of grain in summer alone exceeds the average annual output during the period of the first Five-Year Plan.

On the pasture grounds in areas ranging from the Ili River Valley to the Barkol Grassland and from the Altai Mountains to the Karakoram Range, herds of fat and strong cattle, horses and sheep graze on the hillslopes. A bumper harvest has been reaped of both Ili horses which are used as draft animals and also for riding and Sinkiang merinos which produce fine wool and good mutton. The rate of multiplication and survival of various kinds of animals is around 90 percent.

Industry develops briskly. Today, on the Pamirs where formerly even horseshoes could not be made, machines rumble and molten iron flows continuously. The value of industrial output in the whole region in the first seven months of this year was 17 percent greater than that in the corresponding period of last year.

"The autumn wind is sighing still today--the world has changed." In Sinkiang which was formerly a poverty-stricken and backward place, an earth-shaking change has taken place in the past 22 years after the nationwide liberation. The total grain output in the whole autonomous region has increased by 2.6 times as against that in the early post-liberation period. The history of "growing mulberry and almond in six months and grain in the other six months" has already come to an end, and a great amount of surplus grain is sold to the state.

With regard to animal husbandry, the practice of doing livestock breeding alone is turning into the combination of agriculture and livestock breeding, nomadism is changing into settled life, feeding of animals by extensive

grazing is being replaced by scientific feeding. The number of penned animals of various kinds is 2.3 times that in the early post-liberation period.

Before the liberation, Sinkiang had only some ten dilapidated small factories. Now it possesses modern industries dealing with iron and steel, coal, petroleum, power generation, industrial chemicals, non-ferrous metals, textiles and tanning. In the past few years, various localities have self-reliantly established a large number of the "five kinds of small enterprises."

Before the liberation, there were altogether some 200 used cars in Sinkiang, and camels and donkeys were the chief means of transportation. Today, a network of motor highways has been formed with Urumchi as the center. Cars loaded with goods speed to and fro on the motor highways the whole year round.

Reviewing these changes, people of various nationalities in Sinkiang are filled with excitement and warmly praise the great leader Chairman Mao's wise leadership and the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The plants on the T'ienshan Mountains know best the warmth of the red sun; people of various nationalities who have been delivered from sufferings know best the great truth of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Since the turn of this year, inspired by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, people of various nationalities in Sinkiang have gone further to touch off a new upsurge of living study and living application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Study classes of various types are being run with ever better results. In view of the characteristics of their living in scattered groups and having to go from one place to another to graze the animals, the broad masses of herdsmen have set up tens of thousands of groups of various forms for studying Chairman Mao's works. In the pastoral areas more than 3,000 meters above the sea level, the herdsmen often come riding from places dozens of li away to attend the study and application meetings.

With reference to the realities of the three great revolutionary struggles, the leading cadres at all levels throughout Sinkiang seriously read books by Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao, repudiate revisionism and hold rectification movements in depth, combine their study of the revolutionary theories with the criticism and repudiation of the reactionary fallacies peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, with the propelling of struggle-criticism-transformation and the development of various items of construction, and with the improvement of thinking and style of work and the change of world outlook, thereby greatly raising their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness in continuing the revolution.

Up to the present, in the whole autonomous region, there are more than 36,000 activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the hsien level or higher, and 21 advanced groups have been established by the leadership of the autonomous region. After the Party

consolidation and Party building, more than 13,000 people in the whole autonomous region have joined the Chinese Communist Party.

After coming to Sinkiang, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Sinkiang and the Production and Construction Corps under the PLA Sinkiang Command--obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Do more work for people of various nationalities"--accumulated capital by practicing economy in clothing and food and used it to set up the first group of modern factories in Sinkiang. They also have reclaimed wasteland and cultivated farmland on the primordial desert which was regarded by the explorers of the past as a dangerous place, turning the Gobi into oases and the barren desert into fertile fields. Closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters make great efforts to do a good job of the "three-support" and "two-military" work, playing a tremendous role in developing the excellent situation in Sinkiang.

Situated in the Manass River Basin, the Military Reclamation Farm at Hsiaokuai and the Hsinkuang people's commune have a history of fighting in unity for 20 years. After the Party's "9th Congress," they unite together still more closely. The commanders and fighters of Hsiaokuai farm often go to Hsinkuang commune to visit the poor and the needy and ask the poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) of Uighur, Kazakh and other nationalities to recall the past sufferings and tell about the present happiness, so as to urge themselves to revolutionize their thinking. The cadres of Hsinkuang commune also go to Hsiaokuai farm often to "take the scripture"--to learn the PLA's good experience of giving prominence to proletarian politics and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man. Meanwhile, they learn from each other and help each other in farming and animal husbandry. Last year, these two units had their per-unit-area output of grain surpass the level set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The broad masses said: "The armymen and the civilians are related to each other as fish is to water. They form a great wall of steel. They work with united efforts. The whole border region is red."

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People of Tibet Unite To Win New Victories in Revolution and Production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 4, 1971)

(NCNA Lhasa, October 3) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the cause of socialist revolution and construction in Tibet is developing with each passing day, and the current situation is highly favorable.

Currently it is the "golden season" on the Tibetan Highland. In the vast pastoral areas at Nach'u and Ali, herds of cattle and sheep are grazing, fat and strong. On the banks of the Lhasa, Tsangpo and Lantsang Rivers, the peasants are wielding their sickles, carefully harvesting and threshing the crops. This year, in the vast countryside in Tibet, a better harvest has been reaped than that of last year, and a new increase has also been registered in livestock breeding.

People of Tibet do not forget the Chinese Communist Party after winning emancipation. They cherish boundless, warm love for the great leader Chairman Mao. They make hard efforts to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. Since the spring of this year, the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has developed to a greater depth in the whole autonomous region. Obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and "Carry out education in ideology and political line," the broad masses of Party members, revolutionary cadres and people of various nationalities and the PLA commanders and fighters in Tibet diligently read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticize and repudiate idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like them. They penetratingly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Tibet, and relentlessly criticize the crimes of the traitorous bloc of the Dalai and the Panchen in opposing the motherland and the people. The broad masses of armymen and civilians continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle, giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

The neighborhood committee of Yuehchin, Ch'engkuang ch'ü, Lhasa municipality, held in a prison formerly set up by the three major manorial lords an exhibition of class struggle, in which the emancipated serfs who suffered bitterly in the past come forward one after another to accuse the traitorous bloc of the Dalai and the Panchen of their towering crimes. The class sufferings further brighten the eyes of the revolutionary masses. They unanimously indicate that they will never forget the class sufferings but will firmly remember the class hatred and pledge their lives in defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lying on the Himalayas, Liehmai people's commune, Lungtzu hsien, is an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture on the Tibetan Highland. It has reaped bumper harvests in the past three years in succession. The Party branch of the commune leads the revolutionary masses of the whole commune to carry out education in the Party's basic line during the historical period of socialism, to find shortcomings when having achieved a success, to destroy the idea of "having reached the peak in learning from Tachai," to establish the idea of continuing the revolution, to destroy the idea that "there is nothing to learn from other communes" and to establish the style of remaining modest and prudent. Each time after they have tried to find shortcomings, they raise their ideological revolutionization to a higher level. The situation of revolution and production in the whole commune is becoming better and better.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen have greatly raised their enthusiasm for socialism. Answering Chairman Mao's great call, "People's communes are fine," they actively and steadily embark on the highway of people's communes. Up to the present, people's communes have been set up in close to 60 percent of the hsiang in the whole autonomous region. The mass movement of learning from Tachai is developing briskly in the agricultural and pastoral areas. The emancipated serfs established the noble will to "dig a thousand canals, to conquer the countless hills and to build a new Tibet." They are determined to fight against the great mother nature and to plow the land and herd the animals for the revolutionary cause. Many advanced units in learning from Tachai have emerged on the Roof of the World.

The cadres and the commune members of Hungch'i commune, Nach'u hsien--the first pastoral people's commune in the grassland in north Tibet--repeatedly study the "three constantly read articles" and, applying the viewpoint of "dividing one into two," vigorously destroy idealism and metaphysics, thereby fully exploiting the positive factors of man and winning a victory in the struggle against natural disasters and for the protection of animals. This year, the total number of domestic animals kept in the whole commune may increase by over 30 percent.

Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, Tungfeng commune, K'angma hsien, has increased its total grain output by more than two times, changing its poverty-stricken and backward outlook.

As a result of Chairman Mao's great call, "In industry, learn from Tachai," local industries in Tibet have also gained new development. Before the liberation, industry was insignificant in Tibet. Now over a hundred medium-sized and small factories have been built. Lying on the bank of Niyang River, Lintzu was formerly a barren mountain valley where bushes throve and wild animals roamed. During the great cultural revolution, a group of medium-sized and small enterprises including a worsted mill, a match factory, a paper mill, a printing works, a battery factory and a power plant have been built and put into operation. This place has become one of the major industrial bases in Tibet. Now, on the banks of Niyang River,

machines rumble in day time, the houses are brightly lit up at night, and there is a scene of surging vigor and vitality.

Thanks to the united efforts of the broad masses of Tibet and Han workers, happy tidings of victories have been reported continuously from the industrial front in Tibet. In the first half of this year, the value of total output of the departments dealing with machine repair, power generation, coal production, lumbering, woollen textiles, making of match, paper and cement, and communications and transportation, is double that of the corresponding period last year. A number of hsien-operated or commune-operated enterprises has emerged one after another from the agricultural and pastoral areas.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite to win still greater victories," the broad masses of armymen and civilians in Tibet have further strengthened unity among themselves. The armymen cherish the civilians, while the civilians support the armymen, and the people of various nationalities respect and learn from each other.

The Hsinhua Printing Press in Tibet has a group of workers who have lately come from Shanghai to aid the construction of the motherland's border region in Tibet. Despite the reaction of high altitude, they plunged themselves into construction and production as soon as they alighted from their train, and imparted techniques without reservation to the Tibetan workers. The Tibetan workers who had suffered bitterly in the past eagerly told the Han workers the miserable life the millions of serfs in Tibet led in the old society and the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in Tibet. While fighting together, the Tibetan and the Han workers cultivated a deep class friendship.

The Tibetan and Han members of the scientific research group of Lhasa "July 1" Farm unite closely together and cultivate some crops of fine strains suitable for growth on the Tibet Highland. Some of these crops have been successfully planted in some communes. People happily call these crops of fine strains the bounteous fruit of nationality unity.

On the long defense line in Tibet, whether on the snowclad high mountains or in the dense mountain forests, border defense fighters can be seen patrolling shoulder to shoulder with the local militiamen of various nationalities and standing on guard in defense of the socialist motherland. They say heroically: "When the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people of various nationalities who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought unite themselves closely together, they form a real Great Wall of steel in defense of the borders of the great motherland."

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"LEARN FROM TACHAI" MOVEMENT

Nationwide Mass Campaign To Learn from Tachai in Agriculture Develops More Widely and Deeply Guided by Great Leader Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

- At present, the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought throughout the length and breadth of the countryside is further deepening with a tremendous change in the spiritual outlook of the broad revolutionary masses. After Party rectification and Party consolidation, basic-level Party organizations become purer and more energetic and vigorous. Proletarian dictatorship is further strengthened and the rural socialist position more consolidated. Due to large-scale farmland capital construction, much infertile and poor soil has been turned into land of high and stable yield where good harvest is guaranteed even in the event of drought or a flood.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 5, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch, October 4) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the nationwide mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture is developing more widely and deeply with new achievements scored.

The great call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," issued by Chairman Mao has been further instilled into the minds of people in our vast countryside on a universal basis. The effort "to learn from Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang" is being turned into the conscious action of the broad masses of cadres and commune members. Over the past year and more, advanced units in learning from Tachai in various areas have taken new strides forward and scored new fruitful results. Many backward communes and brigades are making an energetic bid to catch up with the advanced ranks in learning from Tachai. Advanced hsien in learning from Tachai are emerging one after another.

At present, the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the vast countryside is further deepening with a tremendous change over the spiritual outlook of the broad revolutionary masses. After Party rectification and consolidation, basic-level Party organizations have become purer and imbued with greater vim and vigor. Proletarian dictatorship is further strengthened and the rural socialist position more consolidated.

Due to large-scale farmland capital construction, much infertile and poor soil has been turned into high and stable-yield land where good harvest is guaranteed even in a drought or flood. This year, for summer ripening crops a general bumper harvest was scored in our country. Total output of wheat

and the like and early rice crops has surpassed the highest historical level. Autumn food crops and cotton and other economic crops are also growing luxuriantly. On the basis of a bumper harvest in agriculture for the 9th consecutive year, the broad masses of commune members and cadres are confidently ushering in the 10th bumper harvest year in our socialist agriculture.

Of one thousand and one experiences of Tachai the most fundamental is educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. To have the experience of Tachai really at our finger tips, we must first tackle such a fundamental. This is an experience shared by various areas.

Over the past year and more, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the vast countryside of our country have closely combined the practice of the three major revolutionary movements with the organization of the masses of cadres and commune members in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle is further raised. Lifting high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, they have perseveringly fought the class enemy, fought the "self" in their own minds, and fought various erroneous ideas running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus their proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao deepen and their consciousness in learning from Tachai rises. Enthusiasm to catch up with Hsiyang runs even higher.

The area of Ch'aoyang, Liaoning Province, hit by drought in nine out of ten years was in the past known as a low-yield area dependent on other areas for its food supplies. With Tachai taken as an example, the broad masses of cadres and commune members of this area vigorously applied themselves to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the transformation of their world outlook. They criticized the idea of staying in the rut and finding no scope for the development of talent and fostered the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to create the new. Unfolded was a struggle for the realignment of the mountains and rivers of Ch'aoyang. Last year, total grain output throughout the area showed an increase of 56 percent compared with before the great cultural revolution. An end was put to the history of relying on other areas for food supplies. This year, the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture has further deepened with the situation in revolution and production getting better and better.

Futing hsien, Fukien Province, was hit by a rarely seen drought this year. Under the fighting slogan, "Learn from Tachai and overtake Hsiyang and bow not to still greater difficulties," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants grappled with natural disasters once and again. For the hsien as a whole, there is still the prospect for a new bumper harvest for the current year.

Practice in various areas shows that only by laying hold of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people, can we have the experience of Tachai at our finger tips whether we are in a plain, a mountainous area, a low-lying area, or a pastoral area.

The key to success in acquiring the experience of Tachai lies in leadership and in what line the leading squad follows. Many facts show that where leadership is grasped in the hands of those loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the experience of Tachai is learned fast and pushed forward well. If the contrary is the case, interference will be encountered. Over the past year and more, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the countryside have given leading squads an overhaul in separate groups in different periods and paid particular attention to ideological and organizational build-up for the benefit of those backward communes and brigades and those units "always in difficulties."

Hsiyang hsien, Shansi, on the forefront of the campaign to learn from Tachai have blazed a new trail along the broad road of revolutionization. Since the beginning of this year, the leading squad of the Party committee of this hsien has conducted many open-door rectification campaigns and led in exposing contradictions and fighting arrogance and self-complacency and continuing the revolution. With attention focused on class struggle and two-line struggle, they keep strengthening construction toward revolutionization of basic-level leading squads by conducting line education. The revolutionary fighting will of the masses of cadres and commune members is further aroused. At present, harnessing work has been completed on the five big streams in the hsien. Of 2,700 tributary ditches 90 percent have been brought under control. A large number of small-sized reservoirs are now under construction. In over 70 percent of the arable area, "Tachai plots" are set up. On the basis of last year's average per-mow grain output that crossed the "Yellow River," a still bigger harvest for agricultural production this year is expected.

Before the great cultural revolution, average per-mow output of Hengtung hsien, Hunan Province, stood at 300 or 400 catties. In the campaign to learn from Tachai, the leading squad of the hsien seriously summed up historical experiences and lessons. While directing vigorous efforts to its own revolutionization, the leading squad helped in a down-to-earth manner communes and brigades in strengthening construction toward revolutionization. The revolutionization of the leading squad was a spur to the ideological revolutionization of the masses. With Tachai taken as an example, the people of the whole hsien relied on its own efforts and fought amidst hardship in overcoming drought and preventing floods. They carried out farmland capital construction in a big way. In two years, they underwent a complete change in their lot. Last year, average per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The situation for the current year is much better than last.

Over the past year and more, Party organizations and revolutionary committees in various areas have seriously implemented the various fighting tasks set at the 9th Party National Congress and 1st and 2nd plenary sessions of the 9th CCP Central Committee. They have combined the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign and Party rectification and Party build-up with the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In compliance with Chairman Mao's great directive on the conduct of education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, they take the criticism of revisionism and rectification as a lever and give the broad masses of basic-level cadres education

in the intra-Party two-line struggle and the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. They vigorously criticize the revolutionary fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, thus strengthening the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and raising the consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus, it is assured that the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture will always grow along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is assured. Also Party leadership over various rural tasks is further strengthened and the rural socialist position consolidated.

In popularizing the experience of Tachai, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees in many areas have acted in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "It is imperative to pay proper attention to typical examples" and "We must first handle properly one-third of the work that appears on the surface." To this end, they penetrate into the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside and doggedly apply themselves to collective productive labor and investigation and study. They try to unearth typical examples and sum up experience and gradually popularize it. Fruitful results are obtained in "taking one point as a guide to a wide area and many points as a spur to the whole area."

Through a self-education campaign for fighting arrogance and self-complacency, the members of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at the hsien level and above have fostered the idea that "the masses are the real heroes" and the idea of practice first. They enthusiastically go deep into the midst of the countryside to sum up and popularize the advanced experience of Tachai. Leadership over the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture is further strengthened.

On many occasions, Anhwei Province sent cadres deep into the area north of Huaipei to work vigorously on the development of the revolutionization of leading squads of backward communes and brigades. In summing up and popularizing the experience of the Kuochuang brigade of Hsiao hsien which fought amidst hardship in learning from Tachai, the province concentrated forces on helping 20 backward brigades of different types to strengthen development of ideological and organizational revolutionization. This brought about very quickly a tremendous change in the features of these brigades. The great change obtained in the 20 backward brigades of Huaipei came as a prod to the advanced brigades, a shock to those in between and an inspiration to those lagging behind.

Practice of various areas show that the leading squads at various levels must combine ebullient enthusiasm with a revolutionary style and seriously lay hold properly of the advanced examples of the local area in learning from Tachai. With these advanced examples taken as a base, they first pay good attention to one-third of the area and then branch out to the rest. Thus the experience of Tachai is pushed from a point to a wide area with a rapid change brought about in the features of the countryside.

In leading the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at

various levels have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Policy and strategy are the lifeblood of the Party" and conducted education in policy for the broad masses of cadres and people. Consciousness in the firm implementation of the Party's various policies is raised. Various areas have energetically mobilized the masses in the serious implementation of the guideline, "Take grain as the lever and seek over-all development," and made rational arrangements for agriculture, forestry, animal-breeding, sideline production, fishery and other lines.

On the basis of proper attention to grain production, they make a point of developing the production of cotton, oil-bearing, sugar cane and other economic crops. Many areas also combine the mass campaign to learn from Tachai with a serious effort to implement Chairman Mao's great directive, "The basic way out for agriculture lies in agricultural mechanization. They doggedly adhere to the guideline of relying on our own resources in speeding up the process of agricultural mechanization. A boost is given to the all-round development of socialist agriculture.

At present, the nationwide mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture is enveloped in an excellent situation of vigorous growth. But due to lack of keen leadership over the mass campaign to learn from Tachai and lack of intensified effort, some areas lag behind the masses and behind the situation. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees in these areas are combining the rural struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and autumn harvesting and planting work with a serious summing-up of experience and the citation of achievements. Weak links are being overcome and the masses are further aroused in a determination to push the mass campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture to a new height.

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Increased Struggle of Taiwan Compatriots against US-Chiang Criminal Rule

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

our compatriots in taiwan province living in misery under the criminal rule of the u.s.-chiang reactionaries, are longing for their early liberation. for years they have waged a heroic and dauntless struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and occupation of taiwan, against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' scheme to separate taiwan province from china and against the criminal rule of the u.s.-chiang reactionaries.

throughout taiwan slogans are frequently inscribed on walls and buildings. they declare, "taiwan is chinese territory exclamation" "firmly smash the 'two chinas' plot exclamation" "yankee go home exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "we oppose japanese militarism exclamation" they encourage the patriotic compatriots living in taiwan province to continuously step up their valiant struggle. inspired by the solemn statement issued on may 20, 1970, by the great leader chairman mao: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", the struggle of the taiwan compatriots has broadened. during the last year, about one hundred major protest struggles have been recorded. these struggles have taken various forms, but each one has been a powerful demonstration of the dauntless revolutionary spirit of opposition to u.s. imperialist aggression.

with infinite hatred for u.s. imperialism, our compatriots in taiwan province have delivered telling blows at the u.s. brigand aggressors. unarmed, some of them have attacked fully-armed u.s. troops; others have courageously seized weapons from these aggressor troops and used them to destroy other aggressor troops running amuck in taiwan. home-made bombs have also been used to blow up and destroy u.s. aggressor set-ups, military vehicles and military installations. from august last year to february this year, ten anti-u.s. explosions were reported. their targets included the u.s. air base in chingchuankang, u.s. warships anchored in keelung harbour, the united states information service in tainan and the u.s. "commercial bank" in taipei. the u.s. aggressors' electric-supply and telecommunications installations have repeatedly been under attack. the taiwan press disclosed that 18,000 kilogrammes of high-tension electric wire has been put out of action in the kaohsiung area alone. on july 8 and 9, three electric wire cutting incidents were reported in taitung. u.s.-owned vessels in taiwan waters have also been damaged. the steel and nylon ropes of a number of u.s. ships anchored at kaohsiung port have been cut on several occasions.

in the last year, the workers in taiwan have continuously developed struggle against economic aggression and oppression by u.s. imperialism in collusion with the chiang kai-shek clique. repeated struggles were launched by railwaymen, dockers, ship-building workers and seamen in kaohsiung, keelung, tainan and other centres, including the workers at the u.s. air asia company limited. at the end of last year and early this year, more than 1,300 workers engaged in struggles against retrenchments at the urea factory in miaoli county, the kaohsiung factory of the taiwan

cement corporation and other factories. last april, more than 600 dockers in kaohsiung city launched a new struggle. this was followed by a hunger strike of 400 bus workers and cement workers in taipei in protest against increasing exploitation by the u.s.-chiang reactionaries.

meanwhile, peasants in various parts of the province have risen against the u.s. aggressors who tried to seize their land to build or expand military bases. last october, the u.s. aggressors planned to steal more than 3,000 hectares of farmland in linkou area, northern taiwan, for the expansion of a u.s. air force radio station. the local peasants got together and, armed with spades and hoes, put up a resistance on the spot. they finally forced the u.s.-chiang reactionaries to abandon their attempt. on december 23, last year, the u.s.-chiang petroleum corporation tried to buy 70 hectares of farmland at a token price to set up a "petroleum chemical centre" at toufen town in miaoli county. hundreds of infuriated peasants put up a resolute struggle, pledging to "defend our land to death".

imbued with patriotism, people all over taiwan held impressive meetings and demonstrations last april, firmly opposing the schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to encroach on and annex the tiaoyu and other islands of china. in the 12 days ending april 23, more than 10,000 students from a dozen or more universities and colleges in taipei, hsinchu, taichung and tainan, successively held demonstrations and protest rallies. carrying streamers and placards and shouting "yankees, go home exclamation" "oppose the revival of japanese militarism exclamation" and other slogans, the students marched on the u.s. and japanese "embassies" where they handed their letters of protest. they expressed their determination to fight to the bitter end in defence of every inch of the tiaoyu and other islands. their demonstrations and protests were warmly praised and supported by the broad masses of the patriotic compatriots in taiwan province.

the people living in misery in taiwan cherish a bitter hatred for the u.s.-chiang reactionaries' dark rule and are deeply indignant at the u.s. and japanese reactionaries' scheme of creating "an independent taiwan". they are longing for their early liberation. they have boundless love for their great leader chairman mao. at the risk of their lives, many of them secretly keep pictures of chairman mao and eagerly study chairman mao's works. through study, they have further enhanced their courage and confidence in struggle. many people listen to broadcasts from peking the year round and pass onto one another the various successes of the socialist motherland. a number of patriotic young people have learnt to sing sections from the model revolutionary peking operas -- "the red lantern", "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "shachiapang" -- as well as "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and other revolutionary songs. some people have even made special trips abroad to learn from reports, films and photos the socialist construction going on in the socialist motherland and then brought the truth back to taiwan province under the u.s.-chiang rule so as to acquaint more people there with the great achievements in construction of the socialist motherland. many people said with elation that it is all because of the wise leadership of chairman mao that china has become powerful and prosperous exclamation not long ago, a taiwan seaman in a foreign port quietly went aboard a ship from the motherland. once on board he could hardly keep back his excitement and, looking

at a portrait of chairman mao with respect for a long time, he said with happy tears in his eyes, "now i can see chairman mao's picture in your ship, and i feel i am in the arms of my kinsmen from the motherland exclamation" he told his compatriots about the crimes committed by the u.s. imperialists in occupied taiwan and the dark rule of the u.s.-chiang reactionaries under which the people are leading a miserable life. he said: "we are sure that taiwan will certainly be liberated exclamation"

the heroic struggle of the people in taiwan province is eloquent proof that the chinese people are not to be bullied. the chinese people definitely do not allow the u.s. imperialists to permanently occupy china's territory taiwan province. the u.s. government must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan province and the taiwan straits. we are determined to liberate taiwan.

FISHING BRIGADE

South China Fishing Brigade Flourishes

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 7, 1971)

relying on its own efforts, the fishing brigade of waisha people's commune of beihai municipality, bac bo gulf, south china, has accelerated the mechanization of its fishing operations by setting up small factories during the great proletarian cultural revolution to serve production.

the brigade has 569 households with a population of 3,170. subjected to cruel oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries, landlords and fishing despots before liberation, the fishing workers and fishermen led a hard and miserable life. they had only worn-out wooden boats.

under the leadership of chairman mao, the poor fishermen have become masters of the country after liberation. they took the broad socialist road of agricultural cooperation and people's communes. with state aid and by relying on the collective strength, they expanded fishing constantly. in the seven years from 1958, when the fishing brigade was set up, to 1965, it remade and bought nine motor boats and added some junks. but owing to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "mono-culture" and "catching fish is the sole business of a fishing brigade" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, boats were repaired elsewhere and the state provided fishing gear. this hindered production. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and commune members of the brigade made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought. this aroused great enthusiasm in them to build socialism in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they were guided by chairman mao's teaching: "the masses have boundless creative power. they can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being." they set up a machinery repair shop, a small

shipyard, a cable workshop and a gear factory, using local material and the collective accumulation funds. they sent people to the factories making such things to learn and at the same time encouraged the fishermen and their family members to learn through practice. now all repairs can be done in the brigade. the shipyard tried to motorize boats and raised the number to 26 as against only nine in 1965. it can now produce 60-ton 100 h.p. boats.

in the course of building the brigade-run enterprises, the party branch of the brigade persisted in educating the masses with mao tsetung thought to raise their socialist determination to cherish the collective and the state, and it trained a number of technicians who have socialist consciousness and are proficient. now the brigade has more than 260 skilled workers, many of whom are both fishermen and workers. fisherman feng shu-sheng who studied to be a turner just six months now has become a local expert who is able to operate machines and do repairs, design and assemble. he designed the three simple machine tools of the factory.

apart from small industry, the brigade also organized the members of fishermen's families to run a farm. they reclaimed over ten hectares of nearby barren land and planted rice, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts and other crops.

the fish catches grow higher every year, reaching 7,000 tons in 1970. the catches this spring were more than 70 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. all this helps raise the public accumulation and improve the life of the commune members.

SINKIANG

Progress in Revolution and Production in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 8, 1971)

the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is growing, as is unity of the people of various nationalities and between the armymen and civilians in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. industry, farming and livestock breeding are ever flourishing, thanks to the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress and chairman mao's brilliant policy towards nationalities.

in the oases of the tarim and dzungaria basins, the standing crops are holding out the prospect of good harvests. summer wheat showed a general increase. the summer grain harvest alone was more than the average annual output during the first five-year plan period (1953-57). in the pastures of various parts of the region, cattle and sheep are thriving. there are many famous ili horses and fine wool sinkiang sheep. the survival rate of livestock is around 90 per cent. industrial output in the first seven months of this year was 17 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

sinkiang is vast and has extensive resources. the economy was extremely backward before liberation. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, radical changes have taken place here since liberation. total grain output for the region is 3.6 times that at the time of liberation. historically grain-deficient sinkiang now has surplus grain. the livestock-breeding areas are now changing from monoculture to engaging in farming as well. the herdsmen began to settle down and breed livestock scientifically and end their nomadic life. the number of stock is 2.3 times that at liberation.

there were only a dozen small factories in the region before liberation. now there is modern industry, including iron and steel, coal, petroleum, power, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, textiles and tanning. in recent years a large number of small factories and mines have been set up in localities by self-reliance. before liberation there were only about 200 old trucks, all told. the region relied mainly on camels and donkeys for transport. now a web of all-weather roads fans out from urumchi.

reviewing these changes, the people of all nationalities in sinkiang attribute the achievements to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and his revolutionary line.

from their long practice, the people of various nationalities recognize the validity of mao tsetung thought and see it as the source of all their achievements. they therefore strive to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought well. they have launched a new study upsurge this year. the population is scattered and mobile, so they organize thousands of study groups. cadres at all levels conscientiously read and study works by marx, lenin and chairman mao in connection with their practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they have made efforts to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. the region has commended 36,000 activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought for levels of the county and above. a total of 13,000 people have been admitted into the communist party.

the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in sinkiang and the production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command of the p.l.a. have played a big role in bringing about the excellent situation. they transformed barren land and deserts into fertile oases.

armymen of the hsiaokuai army reclamation farm and members of the hsinkuang people's commune in the manass river basin have been working as close comrades-in-arms for 20 years. commanders and fighters of the farm often ask the poor and lower-middle peasants or herdsmen of uighur and kazakh nationalities to help them with ideological revolutionization by recalling the bitterness of the past and contrasting it with the present happy life. cadres of the commune often go to the farm to study the armymen's experience in putting proletarian politics in command and educating the people with mao tsetung thought. armymen and commune members learn from and help each other in farming and livestock breeding. per-unit yield of cotton and grain of both the farm and the commune last year exceeded the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

TIBET

Situation in Revolution and Production Excellent in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 7, 1971)

the tibet autonomous region is making continued advances in both socialist revolution and socialist construction. it reaped a better harvest this year than last year. livestock production registered new increases. industry is thriving. the overall situation is excellent.

the people in tibet, always bearing the goodness of the communist party in mind and boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao, conscientiously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the region has been going deeper since this spring. in line with chairman mao's teachings "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "carry out education in ideology and political line", the party members, revolutionary cadres, the people of various nationalities and the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army stationed in tibet are making painstaking efforts to study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works and carrying on revolutionary mass criticism. they criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents clique against the motherland and the people. this helps raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and effectively advances the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. in an exhibition of class education held in a former prison set up by the reactionary tibetan local goverment, the nobility and the monasteries, former serfs who suffered most in the old society and nurse a deep class hatred denounced the towering crimes committed by the dalai-panchen traitorous clique. revolutionary visitors pledged to keep in mind the bitter class oppression and the hatred born of their suffering and defend the dictatorship of the proletariat with their lives.

in the thriving agricultural and livestock areas, the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have become more enthusiastic for socialism. actively and steadily, they are embarking on the broad road of people's communes in warm response to chairman mao's great call "people's communes are fine". people's communes have already been set up in nearly 60 per cent of the townships of the whole region. the vigorous growth of the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, has brought forth many outstanding units. one is lienmai people's commune of lunpatzu county in the himalayas. the commune had three good harvest years in a row. the red flag people's commune of nagchuka county -- the first livestock people's commune on the grasslands in the northern part of tibet -- reported a big increase in total number of livestock after overcoming natural disaster.

there was virtually no industry in tibet before liberation. now about one hundred of small and medium-sized factories have gone up. in linchih, which used to be a desolate valley, a number of small and medium enterprises have been set

up and put into operation during the great proletarian cultural revolution, including a woollen mill, a match factory, a paper mill, a printing house, a battery factory and a power station. it has now become one of the local industrial centres in tibet. total output value of tibet's machinery repair, power, cement, coal, lumbering, woollen textile, match and paper making industries and transportation enterprises for the first half of this year was double that for the corresponding period of last year. a number of county-run and commune-run enterprises have also gone up in the farming and livestock-breeding areas.

the unity between armymen and civilians has been strengthened under the inspiration of chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories". the army cherishes the people and the people support the army. the people of all nationalities respect and learn from each other. in the hsinhua printing house of tibet, there are workers who came from shanghai to assist in building up the border region. they started to work as soon as they got there, despite difficulties caused by the high altitude. they unreservedly impart their skill to tibetan workers. the tibetan workers told them about the miserable life of the tibetan people in the past and the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads. han and tibetan workers have forged profound class friendship in the common struggle. the closely united scientific research workers of the two nationalities jointly cultivated good strains adapted to the natural conditions on the tibet plateau. some of these strains proved to be successful in a number of people's communes. the people are happy and call these the fruit of national unity. the frontier guards and the local militiamen of various nationalities in the snowy mountains and in the dense forests patrol the frontier side by side in defence of the socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Kabul, Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 8, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction opened here on october 5. it is jointly sponsored by the ministry of information and culture of the royal government of afghanistan and the chinese embassy here.

among those attending the opening ceremony were abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of elders; mohammad ibrahim abbasi, minister, and mohammad khalid roashan, deputy minister, of information and culture; rawan farhadi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; kabir nooristani, mayor of kabul; members of parliament, prominent figures and personages of cultural and press circles.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries.

mohammad khalid roashan, deputy minister of information and culture, and hsieh pang-chin, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, deputy minister roashan said that the exhibition on the achievements of friendly china will help the afghan people to further understand this friendly country. it will be conducive to strengthening the friendship and promoting the mutual understanding between afghanistan and china.

chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chin said that the inauguration of the exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction will contribute to the mutual understanding between the two peoples and to the promotion of the friendly relations between the two countries. he thanked the afghan departments concerned for their friendly cooperation and assistance in preparing the exhibition, and wished constant development of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Visit Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 7, 1971)

the albanian scientific and technical delegation led by jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, visited places in nanking in the past few days in the company of sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the albanian delegation arrived here from peking by air on the evening of october 5 and left here for shanghai by train today for a visit. upon their arrival in and departure from nanking, the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed and seen off by peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms.

during their stay in nanking, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and the liuho chemical fertilizer plant and saw revolutionary theatrical items presented by little red soldiers in the city.

Albanian Gymnastic Team Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 7, 1971)

the gymnastic team of albania left here for nanking by train this evening after a friendly visit here. the team leader is saim bejta and deputy leader anastas bojaxhiu.

counsellor of the albanian embassy jovan andoni visited tientsin with the team.

the gymnastic team of albania arrived here from peking on the morning of the 4th. the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the heroic albanian comrades-in-arms. wang man-tien, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and team leader saim bejta spoke at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and albania. hosts and guests drank toasts and cheered: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports commission on the evening of the 5th sponsored a grand ceremony in the people's indoor stadium to welcome the gymnastic team of albania. after the ceremony albanian and chinese gymnasts gave a friendly exhibition. present on the occasion were leading members of the tientsin municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the city including hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai, liu cheng and wang man-tien.

while in tientsin, the albanian team visited factories and tientsin new harbour and was warmly welcomed by workers, seamen and dockers and other revolutionary people.

upon their arrival in and departure from tientsin, the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed and seen off at the railway station by wang man-tien as well as leading members of departments concerned and sportsmen in the city.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

british prime minister edward heath has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i send your excellency my congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the foundation of the chinese people's republic.

CHINA AND BURMA

Letters on Sino-Burmese Agreement on Economic, Technical Co-operation Exchanged in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

letters on the sino-burmese agreement on economic and technical co-operation were exchanged in rangoon yesterday between colonel maung lwin, burmese vice-minister for national planning, and chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma, according to a rangoon report.

the letters noted that at the request of the government of the union of burma, the government of the people's republic of china agrees to extend the term of the loans stipulated in the agreement on economic and technical co-operation signed in rangoon on january 9, 1961 between the governments of china and burma to september 30, 1975, and to extend the term of repayment in installment to within the 10 years from october 1, 1980 to september 30, 1990. the term of the agreement will also be extended correspondingly to september 30, 1990.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Holds Reception for Visiting Table Tennis Players

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 7, 1971)

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping gave a reception here this evening for the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to chile.

among the more than 100 guests present at the reception were tautaro ojeda, vice-minister of lands and settlement; sabino aguad, general director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile; carlos gattas, director of the state bank; carlos veliz, deputy director, benedicto dasty, deputy administrative director, and danilo aravena, deputy recreation director, of the directorate of sports of the state of chile; plutarco zuniga, president, and gaston echaiz, vice-president, of the chilean table tennis federation; and other leading personages of the chilean sports circles.

many other chilean friends and representatives of chinese nationals in chile attended the reception.

shih yu-chang, head, yueh tai-heng and chuang tse-tung, deputy heads, and all members of the chinese table tennis delegation attended the reception.

during the reception, the hosts and guests had cordial conversations and repeatedly drank toasts to the success of the friendly visit of the chinese delegation as well as to the unshakable friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

chilean friends danced a chilean folk dance for the chinese visitors, who in return, sang passages of modern revolutionary peking operas and such revolutionary songs as "the east is red" and "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

the reception was pervaded with an enthusiastic and friendly atmosphere.

Chilean Official Gives Farewell Banquet for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 6, 1971)

sabino aguad, general director of the general directorate of sports of the state of chile, gave a farewell banquet at "el club militar" here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese table tennis delegation with shih yu-chang as head and yueh tai-heng and chuang tse-tung as deputy heads.

present at the banquet were sergio pineiron, representative of the chilean defense minister; general coordinator waldo ramirez, deputy administrative director benedicto dasty, and deputy director for recreation danilo aravena, of the general directorate of sports of the state; president plutarco zuniga, and vice-president gaston echaiz, of the chilean table tennis federation; and other leading figures of chile's sports circles.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping, counsellor ting hao and other officials of the chinese embassy attended the banquet.

in his address at the banquet, sabino aguad expressed hearty thanks for the friendly visit of the chinese table tennis delegation. this visit, he pointed out, has increased the mutual understanding and friendship between the chilean and chinese people and sportsmen. he hoped for closer contact between the two countries.

shih yu-chang said in his speech that the delegation was living in a friendly atmosphere throughout its stay in chile. he heartily thanked the general directorate of sports of the state of chile, the chilean table tennis federation and the chilean people for their cordial reception. he expressed admiration for the struggle in defense of state sovereignty and national independence waged by the chilean people under the leadership of president salvador allende.

hosts and guests conversed cordially during the banquet and toasted again and again to the health of president allende and chairman mao tsetung. the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

chinese and chilean players held a final friendly exhibition match for the santiago people on the same evening. the match was warmly welcomed by thousands of spectators.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Oct. 6, 1971)

chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang gave a reception this evening for the visit of the chinese government trade delegation to denmark.

among the 220 guests present at the reception were knud thomsen, danish minister of commerce and industry, torben n. ronne, permanent under-secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, vice admiral sven s. thostrup, commander in chief of the royal danish navy, major general n. holst-sorrensen, chief of the danish royal air force, major general d.a. veith-knudsen, garrison commander of copenhagen, and other high-ranking danish government officials and military officers. present also were mrs. k.r. lauridsen, president of the danish association for cultural relations with china, and other friendly personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries were also present.

chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and all members of the delegation attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Ambassador Hertzfeldt Gives Cocktail Party in Celebration of 22nd Anniversary of Founding of GDR

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

gustav hertzfeldt, ambassador of the german democratic republic to china, gave a cocktail party here today in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the german democratic republic.

present at the party on invitation were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets H.I.M. Haile Selassie The First, Emperor of Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

our great leader chairman mao this afternoon met h.i.m. haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage.

chairman mao extended a warm welcome to h.i.m. haile selassie the first on his state visit to china and had photographs taken with him and his imperial majesty's entourage. h.i.m. haile selassie the first said that he was very glad to meet chairman mao.

chairman mao and h.i.m. haile selassie the first had a friendly conversation.

taking part in the conversation on the ethiopian side were: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess saran gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsenafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; and h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs.

taking part in the conversation on the chinese side were premier chou en-lai, chi peng-fei, wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, li chiang, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chi tsung-hua, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao.

also taking part in the meeting on the two sides were:

h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office of ethiopia; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ambassador to the people's republic of china; h.e. ato habte selassie tafesse, minister of state of tourism; h.e. ato meba selassie alemu, vice-minister in his majesty's private cabinet; b. general tafesse lemma, deputy principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; b. general nega tegagne, assistant chief of staff of operation and training in the ministry of defence; h.e. ato nebiye leoul kifle, vice-minister in his majesty's private cabinet; h.e. ato getachew kebreth, vice-minister and principal legal advisor in the ministry of foreign affairs; dr. obradovic dussan, his imperial majesty's private physician; h.e. ato marcos agajyelew, senator; ato berhane deneke, assistant minister and chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; ato mohammed hamid ibrahim, head of the american and asian department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and ato tedla teshome, assistant minister in the ministry of finance; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned ho ying, yu pei-wen, wang hai-jung, han su and ku yi-chieh.

Premier Chou En-lai and H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, held talks this afternoon in a friendly atmosphere.

h.e. dr. minasse haile, ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talks.

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, and staff members tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun and lien cheng-pao took part in the talks.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of Ethiopia, Visits Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, visited tsinghua university here this morning in the company of yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, and was given a warm welcome by leading members of the university revolutionary committee and several thousand students, members of the teaching staff and workers.

members of his imperial majesty's entourage on the visit were: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess saran gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsenafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; and h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; as well as h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ambassador of ethiopia to china.

tsinghua university today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and ethiopia. red flags fluttered on the campus with streamers inscribed with slogans including "a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from ethiopia exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation". loudspeakers broadcast ethiopian and chinese songs. when his imperial majesty haile selassie the first and the other distinguished guests from ethiopia arrived at the university, several thousand welcomers lined the route, waved the national flags of china and ethiopia, bouquets and coloured scarfs and shouted slogans. young people cheered and danced to pay tribute to the guests.

a leading member of the university revolutionary committee told the distinguished ethiopian guests the profound changes the university had undergone since liberation, particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution, as well as the

initial success it had achieved in educational transformation. his imperial majesty haile selassie the first said the educational progress the university had made left a deep impression on him. he said: obvious results of the educational progress can be seen from the attitude of the young people.

the distinguished guests visited the university-run machine tools plant and pilot plant of electronics and the motor vehicles the university made. while inspecting a programme control machine tool controlled by an electronic computer, the distinguished guests were presented with a piece of organic glass engraved by this machine with the words: "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation". the distinguished guests were warmly applauded and welcomed by teachers and students wherever they went.

accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit were ting kuo-yu, a leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; and yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to ethiopia, and comrade ku yi-chien.

h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie, h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw, h.i.h. princess ruth desta and her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher visited the peking carpet weaving mill this afternoon in the company of vice-minister of light industry hsia chih-hsu and comrade ku yi-chien. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the mill revolutionary committee and the workers and staff of the mill.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Attends Theatrical Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, attended a theatrical soiree here this evening in the company of premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien, and saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" at the soiree which was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african people's friendship association in his honour.

members of the entourage of emperor haile selassie who attended the soiree and saw the theatrical performance were: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general asseta derissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta,

minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

the sterling performance by the china peking opera troupe drew praise and outbursts of applause from the distinguished guests and the audience.

after the performance was over, emperor haile selassie and other distinguished guests walked onto the stage in the company of premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien and warmly shook hands with the artists and congratulated them on their successful performance. the stage backdrop showed the words "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation"

accompanying the distinguished guests from ethiopia at the soiree in seeing the performance were also wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; acting foreign minister chi peng-fei; vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang; and ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; as well as leading members of other departments concerned fang yi, li chiang, hsia chih-hsu, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, ho ying, and han hsu; and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh.

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Ethiopian Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction was opened in addis ababa, the ethiopian capital, on the evening of october 5, according to a report from that city.

the exhibition was arranged by the chinese embassy in addis ababa to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

ethiopian minister of information tesfaye gebre-egzy was invited to open the exhibition.

present at the opening ceremony were negusse nabte wold, vice-minister of information; admassu badima, assistant minister of administration of the ministry of information; members of parliament; friends from the press and diplomatic envoys from various countries.

wang yi-mu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and minister tesfaye gebre-egzy spoke on the occasion.

wang yi-mu said that the exhibition reflected the great achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and by developing the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. he expressed the hope that through this exhibition the friendship between china and ethiopia and the two peoples will be further strengthened.

tesfaye gebre-egzy said "this pictorial exhibition illustrates vividly china's achievements in agriculture and industry and in the social and cultural fields." "this exhibition will help us to understand the great transformation taking place in china and this understanding will further enhance the good relations that exist between our two countries," he added.

the opening ceremony was followed by a cocktail party given by the chinese embassy. then the guests saw the exhibits.

Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Minasse Haile

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon held talks here with h.e. dr. minasse haile, ethiopian minister of foreign affairs.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the ethiopian side were: h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ambassador to the people's republic of china; h.e. ato getachew kebreth, vice-minister and principal legal advisor in the ministry of foreign affairs; ato mohammed hamid ibrahim, head of the american and asian department of the ministry of foreign affairs; ato tedla teshome, assistant minister in the ministry of finance; and ato eswaran, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry; cheng fei, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries; yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to ethiopia; and staff members chao wei, ma chien-hsien, shen jo-yun and liang yin-chu.

Emperor Haile Selassie Sees Sports Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, saw sports exhibition this evening in the company of premier chou en-lai. the exhibition was sponsored by the ministry of foreign affairs and the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china in honour of the distinguished guests from ethiopia.

members of the entourage of emperor haile selassie who saw the exhibition were: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess saran gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

the capital indoor stadium was this evening permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and ethiopia. the national flags of ethiopia and china hung behind the rostrum. big streamers inside and outside the indoor stadium were inscribed with the slogans "a warm welcome to h.i.m. haile selassie the first" "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world". chinese gymnasts and table tennis players in a jubilant mood gave exhibitions for the distinguished guests from ethiopia. their performance drew warm applause from the distinguished guests and other spectators.

after the exhibition was over, emperor haile selassie and other distinguished guests from ethiopia entered the arena in the company of premier chou en-lai and others and shook hands with the chinese sportsmen and sportswomen and congratulated them on their successful performance.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and foreign guests now visiting peking attended the exhibition.

accompanying the distinguished guests from ethiopia in seeing the exhibition were leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, li chiang, wang meng, hsia chih-hsu, lin chia-mei, hsu nan-ching, li ching-chuan and ting hsi-lin; and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh.

Emperor of Empire of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Visits Places in and Near Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of the empire of ethiopia, today went to see the historic relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the palace museum and made a trip to the great wall. his imperial majesty was accompanied by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei.

members of his imperial majesty's entourage who were also on the visit and the trip were: princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to the people's republic of china.

also accompanying the distinguished ethiopian guests were leading members of chinese departments concerned yu li-chun, ho ying, han hs[illegible], hsu han-ping and hsing jen-hsien, and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chien.

FOREIGN FRIENDS

Woman Writer Han Suyin Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

woman writer han suyin left here for kwangchow by air today and will then leave china. she was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned including wu hsiao-ta and ma chia-chun.

han suyin and her husband mr. vincent ruthnaswamy came to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the association. mr. vincent ruthnaswamy left china earlier on october 3rd.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao King Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

sri savang vatthana, king of the kingdom of laos, has sent a message to the chairman of the people's republic of china, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of china, please, your excellency, accept my warm congratulations and most enthusiastic wishes. i wish your excellency happiness and the chinese people prosperity.

CHINA AND LIBYA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Libyan Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the libyan journalists' delegation which has come to visit china on invitation.

the delegation is composed of abdul ghader ali abuharrus, editor-in-chief of "al raied", and his wife, and mohmoud ommar tusshani, editor-in-chief of "al hourria", and his wife.

present at the meeting were leading members of organizations concerned including teng kang, li chin-hua and tai pei-chen.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces US Bombing of North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary on october 6 strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its fresh barbarous crime of wantonly bombing quang binh province of north viet nam.

the commentary said: "the malayan people indignantly denounce u.s. imperialism for its heinous crime against the vietnamese people and resolutely support the heroic vietnamese people's militant act in dealing a telling blow at the intruding u.s. imperialist air marauders."

the commentary said that u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon professed that he would "withdraw" u.s. troops from south viet nam, but in effect, he has been escalating the war, extending the flames of the war of aggression to cambodia and laos and frantically massacring the people of the three indochinese countries.

pointing out that u.s. imperialism has for many years continuously encroached upon the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam and pursued the war "vietnamization" plan in south viet nam, the commentary said: "all this shows that u.s. imperialism has not learned a lesson from its failure in the past and is still attempting to coerce the vietnamese people to succumb to military pressure so as to realize its criminal aim of hanging on in south viet nam."

the commentary said: "u.s. imperialists' frantic attack against the vietnamese people does not show their powerfulness, but their predicament of being riddled with difficulties both at home and abroad and their death-bed struggle. all criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism to enslave the vietnamese people will be doomed to failure."

it concluded: "the malayan people have all along resolutely supported the vietnamese people in their struggle for liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify the fatherland, and regard every victory they won as our own victory. we are deeply convinced that if u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression against viet nam, it would meet with more disastrous failure. the heroic vietnamese people will win a final victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Messages and Letters of Warm Greetings from Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the central committee of the communist party of china received messages and letters of greetings from a number of marxist-leninist parties and organizations, which warmly congratulated the chinese people guided by the proletarian revolutionary line of their great leader chairman mao on their enormous achievements and great victory in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries in the past 22 years.

messages and letters of greetings have been received from the following marxist-leninist parties and organizations:

the central committee of the communist party of thailand, the delegation of the central committee of the indonesian communist party, the communist party of philippines, the political commitee of the communist party of new zealand, the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), the central committee of the communist party of brazil, the central committee of the communist party of poland, the

central committee of the left-wing japan communist party, the political bureau of the marxist-leninist communist party of france, the political commission of the central committee of the communist party of honduras (marxist-leninist), the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, the japanese society for studies of mao tsetung thought, fosco dinucci, general secretary of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist), the national directorate (provisional) of the organization of the communists (marxist-leninists) of italy, angiolo gracci of the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist), the union of the italian communists (marxist-leninists), the revolutionary union of the united states of america, the central committee of the young lords party of the united states and puerto rico, the central committee of the socialist youth league (marxist-leninist) of norway, the central committee of the marxist-leninist front of norway, the central committee of the marxist-leninist study and working group of norway, the central committee of the communist party of germany (marxist-leninist), the central committee of the spanish communist party (marxist-leninist), the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium and the marxist-leninist organization of greek political emigrants.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Visits Chinese Photo Exhibition

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 8, 1971)

nepalese prime minister kirti nidhi bista visited the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction here yesterday.

accompanied by chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse, prime minister bista studied all the photos on show.

at the end of the visit, prime minister bista wrote in the visitors' book: "the photos on display are very attractive. the biography of chairman mao tsetung, the unprecedented progress achieved by china under his leadership and others are all very fascinating."

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 8, 1971)

a photo exhibition on the achievements of china's socialist construction opened here on october 6 under the auspices of the chinese embassy in nepal in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the opening ceremony on invitation were high-ranking officials of the nepalese government, officers of the nepalese royal army, members of the national panchayat,

prominent public figures and leaders of the nepal-china friendship association and the nepal-china cultural association.

diplomatic envoys from various countries also attended on invitation.

representatives of chinese technicians working in nepal were also there.

addressing the opening ceremony, gyerendra bahadur karki, minister of education, land reform, agriculture, food and forest, said that the nepalese people are happy about china's progress. he said: "our relations with china, both between the governments and peoples, are quite cordial and close." he expressed the hope that the exhibition will promote further understanding and friendship between nepal and china.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse said in his speech that the photo exhibition will be conducive to mutual understanding and further promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. he expressed the hope that the governments and peoples of china and nepal will support each other and advance together in building their respective countries.

after the opening ceremony, the chinese documentary film "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

a romanian government delegation led by ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry of romania, arrived here by plane this evening to attend the opening ceremony of the romanian industrial exhibition and pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of the departments concerned including li yao-wen, han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, shen hung and wang lei.

also present at the airport were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the romanian embassy in peking, and badica mircea, leader, and brad remus, deputy leader, of the industrial exhibition group of romania.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

the cultural group under the state council, the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jointly gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all the members of the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania. the troupe is led by major general dinu stelian.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking attended the banquet.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, liu hsien-chuan and shih shao-hua, leading members of the cultural group under the state council; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. before the banquet, they met leader of the troupe dinu stelian and artistes of the troupe and had a cordial, and friendly talk with them.

comrade liu hsien-chuan and major general dinu stelian spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship and unity between the peoples, armies and literary and art workers of china and romania.

comrade liu hsien-chuan extended a warm welcome to the romanian literary and art workers in his speech.

he paid a high tribute to the romanian people who, under the leadership of the romanian communist party led by comrade ceausescu, worked hard, persisted in the struggle against big-power hegemony, overcame one difficulty after another and scored great achievements and victories in construction and in defending their socialist motherland.

comrade liu hsien-chuan said: there exists a profound revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and romania and between the literary and art workers of the two countries. your army art troupe visited china on two previous occasions. now you have come to china again for the third time to make a performance tour as literary and art envoys of the romanian people, bringing us the profound friendship of the fraternal romanian people for the chinese people.

liu hsien-chuan continued: a chinese dance drama troupe is now in romania on a friendly visit and it has been accorded a warm and friendly reception by the romanian people. we believe that the mutual visits of our art troupes and the mutual study and exchange of experiences between the literary and art workers of the two countries would certainly make new contributions to promoting the friendship and relations of cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries. i wish the performance tour of the romanian army "doena" art troupe a complete success.

in his speech, leader of the art troupe dinu stelian said: the romanian people have been watching with special

interest the work carried out in all spheres by the great chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung in building socialism, and highly appraise the outstanding achievements they have made in the all-round construction of their socialist motherland -- the people's republic of china.

dinu stelian said: the romanian people are now working assiduously to fulfil the tasks for the first year of their new five-year plan. rallying closely round the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, the romanian literary and art workers, along with the rest of the romanian people, are determined to work hard in order to successfully create a militant and revolutionary art and literature which are closely linked with the working people and are in conformity with their needs. alongside the patriotic detachments and the youth military training corps, the commanders and fighters of the romanian armed forces, who are constantly raising their political level and combat effectiveness, are safeguarding with high vigilance the gains of the romanian people's revolution and the independence and sovereignty of their motherland.

dinu stelian said: during its stay in the people's republic of china, the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania will have opportunities to strengthen their contacts with the chinese literary and art workers and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and to enhance mutual understanding. we are especially happy about this. we will do our utmost to make the present visit a contribution to the strengthening and development of the friendship and unity of the two countries and the two peoples.

chinese and romanian literary and art workers sang romanian and chinese songs at the banquet.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the organizations concerned including ting kuo-yu, wang ti-kang, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, liu yung-shou, chai cheng-wen and li lien-ching.

Chinese Minister Li Shui-ching Gives Banquet in Honor of Romanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine building, gave a banquet here today to warmly welcome all the members of the romanian government delegation led by ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry of romania.

attending the banquet were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking; and badica mircea, leader, and brad remus, deputy leader, of the industrial exhibition group of romania.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

minister li shui-ching and delegation leader ioan avram spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship and unity of the two parties, countries and peoples of china and romania would grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned including li yao-wen, han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, shen hung, liu hsi-wen and wang lei.

Member of Executive Committee of RCP Central Committee Receives Leading Members of China Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 6, 1971)

dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee, and secretary, of the central commitee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education, this afternoon received chou chiu-yeh, head of the china dance drama troupe, and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy heads, as well as other leading members of the troupe at the r.c.p. central committee building here.

ion brad, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, was present on the occasion.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

comrade dumitru popescu had a cordial and friendly talk with the comrades of the china dance drama troupe.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Representative of Chinese Government and Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Visits Senegal

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 7, 1971)

feng yu-chiu, representative of the government of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to mauritania, paid a friendly visit to the republic of senegal from october 2 to 6.

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, received ambassador feng yu-chiu on october 4 and had a friendly talk with him.

during his visit, ambassador feng yu-chiu also had a friendly exchange of views with senegalese secretary of state for foreign affairs adama n'diaye and other responsible

members of the senegalese foreign ministry on the development of relations between the two countries.

ambassador feng yu-chiu was accorded a friendly reception by the senegalese government during his stay in the country.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Government Decides That Chinese Embassy in Tunis Resume Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

through friendly consultations between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of tunisia and on the basis of the common desire of the two sides to develop friendly relations, the chinese government has decided that the chinese embassy in tunis resume its work and an ambassador will be sent there.

chin min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tunis left peking for his post by air on october 5.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

general idi amin dada, president of uganda, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion marking the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, i wish to convey to you personally and, through you, to your government and the people of china my sincere greetings and those of my government and of the people of the republic of uganda. i wish you happiness and prosperity. i look forward to the improvement and strengthening of the cordial relations between our two countries.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Opens in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 6, 1971)

a photo exhibition on achievements of china's socialist construction opened here yesterday evening. it was sponsored by the ministry of information and culture of the people's democratic republic of yemen to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the opening ceremony was presided over by abdul rehman abdulla, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and culture. among more than 300 guests attending the opening ceremony were government officials of the people's democratic republic of yemen, diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of various liberation organizations in aden. chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen li chiang-fen was also present at the ceremony.

permanent secretary abdulla and ambassador li chiang-fen spoke at the opening ceremony.

then, abdulla cut the ribbon and saw the photos on display. he wrote on the visitors' book, "i highly admire the great achievements scored by the chinese people over the past 22 years in their socialist construction and the revolutionary activities of the great leader chairman mao tsetung. we wish the great chinese people more successes in their socialist construction and wish the respected and beloved leader chairman mao a long life."

an atmosphere of militant friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen prevailed the ceremony.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Gives Banquet to Welcome Yugoslav National Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 7, 1971)

the physical culture and sports commission of china gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the yugoslav national table tennis team led by milan novkovic, president of the yugoslav table tennis association, and borivoje pocovic, vice-president of the association.

present at the banquet were yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and other diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and the organizations

concerned yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, li ting-chuan, chou lung kuo, hsing jen-hsien, sung chung, wang fu-yung and hu hung-fan, and coaches and players of the table tennis team of china including hsu yin-sheng and li fu-jung.

yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and milan novkovic spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

yu pu-hsueh said: the chinese table tennis team visited yugoslavia last year. and today the yugoslav national table tennis team is here as our guest. we are sure that such friendly intercourse will further promote the friendship between the people of our two countries and will help raise the level of table tennis in our two countries.

milan novkovic said: the yugoslav table tennis team are very glad to have the opportunity of paying a friendly visit to china. he conveyed to the chinese sportsmen the warm regards of the yugoslav sportsmen. he said that during its stay in china the yugoslav table tennis team wished to make contributions together with the chinese sportsmen to the strengthening of the friendship between the yugoslav and chinese people.

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SENT-DOWN CADRES

Take Root and Bring Forth Blossoms Among the Masses

- The story of cadres of Anhwei Province sent to the lower level to join production teams, settle down and make revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 6, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "The vast numbers of cadres should go down to do manual labor," a large number of cadres of Anhwei Province sent down to the lower levels are weathering the storm and facing the world in the vast countryside. Like red seeds scattered over the vast territory between the Yangtze and the Huai Rivers, they are drawing nourishment from the people, taking root, budding and bringing forth bright blossoms.

Weathering the Storm Once Again, With Age the Heart Grows Redder Still

Among the groups of cadres sent to join production teams and settle down in the countryside are veteran Red Armymen who took part in the Long March and joined the revolution when Chairman Mao commanded "that ten thousand workers and peasants shall take Chi-an" and also veteran 8th Route Armymen who distinguished themselves in exterminating the enemy during the Anti-Japanese War. They look upon the transfer to the lower level to do manual labor as their "second enlistment," and a new starting point for following Chairman Mao closely in continuing to make revolution. In the mass struggle, they are learning afresh, glowing with revolutionary vitality and throwing themselves with heroic elan into the revolutionary mainstream in order to build a socialist new countryside.

Chang I-fu, of a department directly under the provincial authority, is one of these old comrades sent to Hsiwangch'iao production team of Tienchi commune in Woyang hsien, Huaipei.

Chang I-fu is a native of northern Kiangsu. In the past he was a political instructor of the New 4th Army, and his unit fought against the Japanese invaders in the vicinity of Woyang. Though 20 years have elapsed, he still retains an unforgettable impression of the place. In spite of the fact that Woyang is situated in Huaipei of Anhwei, it currently is still one of the more backward hsien. Nevertheless Chang I-fu resolutely asked the leading members of the upper level for permission to take his wife and children there to join the production team, settle down and make revolution.

After Comrade Chang I-fu's arrival in Hsiwangch'iao, the poor and lower-middle peasants provided him with a profound class education. The denunciations of the former society by some old poor peasants reminded him of the sanguinary family history in which his own parents and two brothers were killed by the Kuomintang reactionaries. It was exactly this class hatred that made him join the revolution. At the time, he made a firm resolution to "follow Chairman Mao closely and never turn back on revolution" and fought bravely in battle to exterminate the Japanese invaders and the Chiang bandit gang.

However, upon entering the city, because he did not firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Continue to maintain the style of arduous struggle," and because of the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he took the evil road of "3-separations" so his class feeling was neither as strong as it formerly had been during the war years nor were his relations with the masses as close as before. Because of this when he was buffeted about a bit during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was quite resentful.

Today following the road indicated by Chairman Mao, he returns once more to the masses and deeply realizes the necessity for Party and state cadres to maintain close ties with the masses.

Once he was taken ill and was down with a high fever. For several days he could not take his food so the poor and lower-middle peasants hurriedly carried him to the hsien hospital more than 70 li away for emergency treatment. It was then that he recalled the time when he was wounded in battle and some civilian workers in Huaipei, braving the enemy's fire, carried him on a stretcher and rushed him back by a circuitous route to a hospital in the rear area. The image of the masses grew larger and larger in his mind. He decided to take root in Hsiwangch'iao, and together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to change completely the backward features there. The organization had twice wanted to transfer him to the hsien, but he once again expressed his determination and obtained approval from the upper level to stay behind.

Why had Hsiwangch'iao remained backward for such a long time without catching up? After making investigation and study, Chang I-fu eventually discovered the cause was due to sabotage by class enemies. Under the lead and with the support of the Party organizations of the brigade and the commune, he and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsiwangch'iao launched an

attack against the class enemies, destroyed their proud manner, strengthened the will of the poor and lower-middle peasants and put the seal of power firmly in their hands.

Together with production team cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, Chang I-fu also studied over again Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture learn from Tachai," and the teaching, "Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent; none of them can be dispensed with," drew up plans for tree planting and afforestation as well as developing sideline production with forestry stimulating agriculture and sideline production nourishing agriculture. In the two years since he joined the team, he has activated the commune members to gather 25,000 catties of tree seeds, planted 72½ mow to saplings, and averaged a per capita planting of 416 trees in the team. Last year, the output of grain in Hsiwangch'iao showed an increase of 40,000 catties more than in 1969.

Wash Away Old Ideas, Be Good Successors to the Revolution

In this revolutionary great melting pot of the socialist new countryside, not only are the many veteran cadres glowing with revolutionary vitality, even more of the cadres who participated in revolutionary work after the liberation are also growing up and maturing. They consider the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles as the best classroom for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and are consciously tempering themselves in manual labor and testing themselves in the acute and complex class struggle. A profound change has taken place in their thinking and feeling, and they are contributing their share to the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

Lu Jen-te, a cadre sent to the lower level to do manual labor, has grown up in the city. He attended the primary school and the university there, and upon his graduation also worked in a public office there. Although he majored in agriculture, he nevertheless looked upon the countryside with disdain. Though he worked in the provincial department of agriculture, he seldom went to the countryside. Not only was he unfamiliar with agricultural production, but he also did not show the slightest concern for the poor and lower-middle peasants. For more than ten years, in spite of the fact that mentally he had a desire for improvement, still under the pernicious influence of the Liu Shao-ch'i revisionist line on cadre education, he practiced "self-cultivation behind closed doors," became separated from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and was never able to find the correct road to ideological revolutionization.

Three years ago, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "The broad mass of cadres should go below for manual labor," Lu Jen-te went to Ts'aolaochi commune in Kuochen hsien to join a team and settle down.

Upon his arrival at the lower level, he voluntarily suggested having his meals together with Grandma Wang, a poor old peasant woman and a five-guaranteed household member who had suffered great hardship and grievance, on the one hand to help her solve problems of livelihood, and on the other hand to take a lesson on the main subject of class struggle from this old woman. He regularly invited the old woman to talk about her family history and the history of the village, and each time on hearing her words, received a great education. By means of taking part in manual labor, by visiting the poor and inquiring about their plight, and by conducting social investigation, he managed to grasp the situation of the class struggle in the production team, and together with the poor and lower-middle peasants launched a firm struggle against the evil elements and deeds that sabotaged the learn-from-Tachai movement. In that way not only did he stimulate a change in the physiognomy of the production team, but he also raised the level of his own political awareness.

In the more than two years of Lu Jen-te's stay at the lower level, he has forged close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic level cadres in the village, and a prominent change has taken place in his stand, thinking and feeling. In the past he despised the countryside, despised manual labor and despised the poor and lower-middle peasants, but now he is determined to make the countryside his home, is proud of doing manual labor, willingly takes the poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers and is prepared to take root in the countryside and make revolution.

The Party branch of the commune has designated Lu Jen-te to take charge concurrently of the work of the "May 7" group. He made a round of the homes of each cadre sent to the lower level and each squad which intellectual youths had joined in the 27 brigades throughout the commune to help the cadres of the brigades carry out re-education work well. He is always so busy that he seldom has time to eat or to sleep, and because of over exertion fell ill several times. Once he had an attack of stomach ulcers, and the leadership advised him to take a rest. However, he considered fulfilling the task assigned him by the Party to be more important and continued with his work in spite of his illness.

Lu Jen-te is gradually emancipated from the bonds of the revisionist line, and is making better progress on the road to revolutionization. On the glorious festival of the 50th anniversary of the Party, he was gloriously taken into the Chinese Communist Party.

Shift To a New Stand, Let Old Features Acquire A New Look

Among the cadres who have joined production teams and settled down are some who used to be engaged in scientific research and technical work. In the past, under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they ensconced themselves all year long in their high and secluded towers and seldom came into contact with realities and the masses. Upon their arrival at the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles in the countryside, under the tutelage of the poor

and lower-middle peasants and the tempering of class struggle and manual labor, they have gradually shifted themselves to the side of the proletariat. Many of the comrades are giving play to their specialized skills, carrying out scientific experiment with the poor and lower-middle peasants in a big way and making contributions toward the speeding up of socialist construction in the countryside.

Ch'en Tien and other comrades sent by the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences to T'ulou brigade of Matien commune in Lihsin hsien used to be engaged in scientific research and possessed some specialized skills. At first they thought that upon arriving in the countryside, they would undoubtedly be able to carry out some scientific farming. They never expected that the moment they came in contact with reality, problems would show up.

For example in taking part in the production of insecticide "920" by an indigenous method, they ran into all sorts of difficulty. In the past they were used only to the foreign method of production, the use of high pressure for sterilization, the use of expensive drugs for disinfection and the use of high cost vegetables as a base for culture. Now, in the remote countryside, where could they expect to find such expensive equipment and material?

When they began to show a wavering in their outlook, the poor and lower-middle peasants said firmly to them, "You must carry on. Use indigenous things when you have no foreign things. You are making revolution, and difficulties are to be expected." The poor and lower-middle peasants summed up the experience they normally used for making sauce and raising dough, and devised a series of ways that is not only simple to apply but also in keeping with scientific theory. Ch'en Tien and the others, absorbing wisdom from the poor and lower-middle peasants, summed up in the indigenous production experience of increasing the volume of inoculation and alkalizing the surroundings. The result was, in a small thatched roof shed, and using the inexhaustible local supply of white alkaline earth with which they coated the walls, wheat bran as a base for culture, and wine bottles, earthen ware, steamers and other simple utensils, they produced insecticide "920" of a very fine quality.

This incident has enabled Ch'en Tien and the others to realize deeply that "the masses are the real heroes" and "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." Scientific research personnel must go deep into the masses and into reality, earnestly and sincerely take the poor and lower-middle peasants for their teachers before they can realize ideological revolutionization and carry out scientific research work well.

Since then, they have been paying more attention to putting away airs, ardently propagating scientific knowledge to the poor and lower-middle peasants and modestly learning and seriously summing up the practical experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants. This enables the scientific farming of this brigade to be carried out very actively.

Because of the close integration between the scientific research personnel and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and through their joint efforts, this brigade has already successfully produced insecticide "920" and solid nitrogen fertilizer "5406" by an indigenous method, popularized the use of saccharine feed, and brought about improvements in strains of wheat and maize which play quite a significant role in stimulating the development of agricultural sideline production.

Comrade Ch'en Tien said with deep conviction, "In the past, by being separated from reality, we experienced great hardship. Now we are tasting the goodness of integrating ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Chairman Mao has pointed out to us the 'May 7' road, and we must resolutely follow it all our lives."

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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EXEMPLARY CADRE

Be A Pace-Setter in the Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Story of Joutzut'uerhti, secretary of the CCP Tulufan Hsien Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 6, 1971)

The T'ulufan (Turfan) district of Sinkiang has always historically been called a "volcanic area" by people, and a battle for transforming its natural aspects is now victoriously underway.

"Volcanic clouds that hover on its summit would not disappear. Birds for a thousand li around are afraid to venture near." The famous Huoyenshan is situated in Tu'ulufan. The place is hot and short of rain, and historically drought and sandstorm have been the two major local plagues.

However, this depiction of T'ulufan is slowly beginning to change. For example, within a radius of several hundred kilometers in this part of the Gobi, there are now scattered dots of green oases, and a vigorous scene is apparent everywhere. For truly, "A forest belt keeps away the sandstorm; clusters of grapes are growing on the vine. Water flows all the time in the ditches, and farm products are growing strong and fine."

T'ulufan has "transformed its world." This is the result of the epoch-making struggle carried out in monolithic solidarity by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Uighur, Hui and Han nationalities under the guidance of Chairman Mao and the CCP. In this struggle, Joutzut'uerhti has always stood at the forefront.

Epoch-Making Miracle

T'ulufan historically has to depend on "pit wells"--deep excavations reaching to subterranean streams--for irrigation. Since agricultural collectivization, Joutzut'uerhti in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Irrigation....is the lifeblood of agriculture," has together with the masses actively constructed and repaired pit wells to combat drought. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he has set the pace in going into wells, running the risk of cave-ins, and to restore pit wells covered up and filled by sand. He also regularly invites old peasants to look for subterranean water sources, open up new pit wells and expand the irrigated surface.

However, with communalization and following the development in production, the need of water for the irrigation of farmland, reclamation and the building of tree belts against the wind has become much greater than in the past, and the existing pit wells could never satisfy the need.

But where to look for water?

North of the T'ulufan Basin are the snow covered peaks of Tienshan, where water from melting snow runs down countless hills. However, the water after entering the rocky rapids of the T'aerhlang ravine, seemed to disappear as if into a sieve. In 1962, Joutzut'uerhti, taking some technical personnel, crossing mountains and hills and camping out in the open, arrived in the heart of Tienshan to carry out an on-the-spot investigation of the water table. After six days of surveying, they gathered a great deal of first-hand information which strengthened their conviction for the building of an aqueduct. In the winter of 1963-64, a water conservation army formed of poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities from Wuhsing commune, under the leadership of Joutzut'uerhti, held aloft a red banner and marched into the T'aerhlang work site.

For many years people had thought of diverting the melting snow along the T'aerhlang ravine for the irrigation of farms. Quite a number of them had dug ducts, but could not succeed in bringing out the water. Joutzut'uerhti led the commune members in a study of the notes on "Who Says a Chicken Feather Can't Fly Up to Heaven?" and other glorious works, and full of confidence the commune members said, "With Chairman Mao to show us the way, we shall be able to summon the water across the desert and into the fields."

On the work site, Joutzut'uerhti served not only as a commander but also as a fighter. In his work, he always shouldered the heaviest load and chose the biggest rocks to carry. In summer, the rocks of the Gobi were scorching hot, but he persisted in carrying them together with the commune members. In winter the rocks were cold as blocks of ice, but he still continued to carry them. In building a weir across the river, they had to dig a trough four to five meters deep in the middle. The water at the bottom of the trough was icy cold but Joutzt'uerhti jumped into the water, and battled day and night with everybody until the weir was completed. The commune members said, "Joutzu ak'a (brother) eats from the same pot as we, lives in the same tent with us and worries about the revolution more than we." In that way, after two years of arduous struggle, the dry canal of T'aerhlang was victoriously completed one year ahead of schedule. When the water from the melting snow of Tienshan flowed down the 100 li long dry canal into the fields of the commune, the commune members of various nationalities were greatly excited and kept shouting "Long live Chairman Mao! Long, long live Chairman Mao!"

During the same period, the Party committee of Wuhsing commune decided to build a wind belt of trees along the western section of the commune against sand storms, and to transform a large tract of eroded land. It decided to send Joutzut'uerhti at the head of commune members to try and build a tree belt 3,800 li long on a windy spot more seriously threatened by sand storms.

The windy spot was filled with sand hills and deep gullies like the skeleton of a mammoth swept clean by the wind. Some of the cadres lacked confidence in planting trees in this windy spot. Joutzut'uerhti led them to the sites of former villages covered by sand, and in front of the ruins told

them about the pitiable plight of the poor and lower-middle peasants under the oppression of landlords and the ravages of sand storms in the former society to provoke in them a boundless hatred for the former society and instill in them a boundless love for Chairman Mao. In great numbers they all declared that they must lead the masses and plant a wind belt.

After more than a month of struggle, they levelled the sand hills, filled the gullies and opened up ditches. However, in the second spring, a big sand storm filled the ditches with sand, the saplings were mowed down and some of the trees were stripped bare and died. In the face of the difficulty Joutzut'uerhti was not the slightest bit dismayed. Together with the leading members of the commune, he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in clearing the ditches and replanted the saplings, once again they were struck by another sand storm of even greater intensity. Some of the people lost their confidence in planting a tree belt there. Still Joutzut'uerh said full of confidence, "The storm may topple the trees, but it cannot topple our confidence in overcoming the difficulty. If we do not succeed the first time, we shall do it a second time. If we do not succeed this year, we shall the next year, and we will plant our trees." They built wind walls on the windward side and eventually were able to provide effective protection for the saplings.

Leading the people of various nationalities, Joutzut'uerhti waged one battle after another against sand storms, and finally planted the first wind belt. As the confidence of the people became more resolute in tree planting and afforestation, consequently one new tree belt after another was built. Since 1964, Wuhsing commune has built more than 3,000 mow of forest ranging 300 li long. Rich luxuriant white poplars stand like rows of green walls on the outer fringe of the desert to protect the grounds of the new socialist countryside. After the carrying out of water and soil conservation, production in Wuhsing commune has shown a flying leap, and it has become an advanced unit which learns from Tachai in agriculture in the autonomous region.

Follow Chairman Mao Closely Means Victory

In 1966 Chairman Mao personally launched and led the great proletarian cultural revolution movement. Joutzut'uerhti who had just been made a deputy director of T'ulufan hsien was greatly excited. He studied over again the "16 Points Article," and actively proposed to members of the former hsien Party committee to go into the masses and weather the storm, to see the world and to carry on with the masses the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end. However, the small number of leading members of the former hsien Party committee did not fully understand the meaning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and criticized Joutzut'uerhti instead.

Should he follow Chairman Mao closely and lead the masses in advance, or should he set himself up against the masses and hinder the penetrating development of the movement? At that critical juncture, many past memories flashed through the mind of Joutzut'uerhti.

Joutzut'uerhti who grew up with suffering could never forget the kindness of Chairman Mao. In the evil ridden former society he was barely nine when he followed his father to become an indentured servant to a landlord, and did not wear a pair of trousers until he was 12 years old. His elder brother, having suffered hunger and cold as a child, died in the landlord's stable.... In the winter of 1949-50, the PLA brothers sent by great leader Chairman Mao liberated T'ulufan, and only from then on was Joutzut'uerhti able to see the sun. In the agrarian reform, the struggle against the landlords and in the redistribution of land he was always in the lead. In the mutual cooperation movement, he was a pace-setter for the class brothers and was the earliest to form a mutual-aid group, and later, he was again the first to set up an agricultural producers' cooperative. In 1952 he gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and was one of the earliest group of Party members of the Uighur nationality.

From the history of his personal experience, Joutzut'uerhti deeply realized that "following Chairman Mao closely means happiness and victory. And now, this great proletarian cultural revolution personally led by Chairman Mao is a test for each and every Party member." When thinking about that, he was determined to set himself up not only as the motive power for revolution but also to be the target of revolution, and filled with fervor, he went among the masses checking up on his own shortcomings and mistakes and criticizing with them the bourgeois reactionary line. He also encouraged the leading cadres who used to work together with him to be daring in making revolution against themselves and to deal with the masses correctly. In the movement, he studied over again Chairman Mao's latest directive, conscientiously carried out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives, and was cherished and supported by the masses. In 1969, he was elected Chairman of the T'ulufan Hsien Revolutionary Committee and later was made secretary of the CCP hsien committee.

Although Joutzut'uerhti's position has changed and his post has changed, still his resolution to be a person serving the people all his life has not changed and neither has his characteristics of the working people changed. As the No. 1 person in the leading body of the hsien, he seldom sits in his office. No matter where he goes, he always appears in the role of an ordinary worker, and is always the first to take part in manual labor and the first at being a pupil of the masses. During the wheat harvesting this year, he went to Hungch'i commune where the work of autumn harvesting was most heavy to take part in manual labor as well as to direct the work of summer harvesting in the whole hsien. During manual labor, he had extensive talks with the poor and lower-middle peasants and became aware that some of the cadres of the team, under the condition of pressing work and shortage of time, grasped only production and neglected giving prominence to proletarian politics but had provided little in the way of actual guidance, and that in particular applied to himself who thought that being a local man he would be more conversant with the situation and possess broader experience, etc., so because of that leadership work was not concrete. He conscientiously carried out self-criticism, led the leading cadres to hold an on-the-spot study class, studied with everybody Chairman Mao's series of teachings on "Politics is the commander, the soul" and launched a revolutionary great criticism

and repudiation which enabled the cadres to raise their level of awareness of line struggle, consciously grasp the fundamental of educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, arouse the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of commune members and speed up the rate of wheat harvesting. Joutzut'uerhti summed up in time the experience of this team for popularizing in the whole hsien and for pushing work in the whole hsien forward.

Be a Model of Strengthening Revolutionary Unity

"Unite to win still greater victory," Joutzut'uerhti has firmly bore this great teaching of Chairman Mao in mind. After taking part in the 9th Party Congress, and on the way back to Sinkiang from Peking, he kept thinking all along the way about how to unite the 120,000 people of various nationalities in T'ulufan and win fresh victories.

Upon Joutzut'uerhti's return to T'ulufan, he went from the hsien city to T'aerhlang at the foot of the Tienshan Mountains and from the oases at the foot of Huoyenshan to the pastures on the snow-capped peaks of P'olota. Everywhere he went he spread the good news of Chairman Mao's excellent health to the class brothers and propagated Chairman Mao's teaching on unity. In the villages of the T'ulufan Basin, everywhere is ringing with the joyous cries of "Yahsia (Long live) Chairman Mao."

Huoyenshan commune is the hottest place in the whole hsien. Historically it has been dry and droughty with little rainfall and rather difficult to irrigate the fields. For a time, the administrative ch'ü under the No. 1 walled village and No. 2 walled village of this commune had been squabbling over the use of water which impaired unity among the commune members of various nationalities. When Joutzut'uerhti got there he first went deeply among the commune members of various nationalities to carry out investigation and study and discovered the cause of disunity between the No. 1 walled village and the No. 2 walled village was mainly due to a small handful of class enemies making trouble. Therefore he assembled the cadres of these two administrative ch'ü to hold a study class together, and activated them to combat self and repudiate revisionism. These cadres became united once again on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and together they dragged out two class enemies who had been sabotaging revolutionary unity from behind the scenes which enabled the broad masses of people to be educated by the incident. A new atmosphere in revolution and production very quickly appeared in these two administrative ch'ü.

Chairman Mao teaches: Party members should be "models in fostering internal unity and solidarity." As secretary of the CCP hsien committee and chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, Joutzut'uerhti has tried at all times to set himself up as a model for strengthening revolutionary unity among the "squad members."

Li Chia-yü, a cadre of Han nationality, was formerly the secretary of the hsien Party committee who made the mistake of implementing the revisionist line. At the onset of the great cultural revolution, Joutzut'uerhti supported the masses in criticizing Li's mistakes, but far from appreciating

it, Li tried instead to find fault with Joutzut'uerhti. With the education and help of the revolutionary masses, Li Chia-yü began to realize his mistakes and was forgiven by the masses. At that time Joutzut'uerhti proposed taking Li Chia-yü back into the leading body of the hsien. He patiently explained to the masses the fact that Li Chia-yü had been to T'ulufan for more than ten years, had shown himself to be diligent and sincere and had done a great deal of work for the people of various nationalities. He had been guilty of mistakes, but as long as he was willing to correct them, he should be welcomed back into the fold, and they should have faith that he would from then on continue to remold his world outlook and earn fresh merits in serving the people. Thereupon, the masses gladly elected Li Chia-yü to the leading body of the hsien, and he was made a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee. In order to encourage Li Chia-yü to act boldly in his work, Joutzut'uerhti regularly sat down had talks with him and voluntarily solicited his views. This moved Li Chia-yü deeply. They mutually learned from each other and supported each other. This spring, owing to the requirement of work, the upper level transferred Li Chia-yü to a new post. Before his departure, they mutually exhorted one another in future to follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution at their different posts.

- Hsinchiang Jih-pao Reporter
NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Reporter

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PRODUCT QUALITY

Good Quality Demanded for All Products

by

LU Kang (呂剛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1971)

In the production-increase and economy campaign, the broad masses of workers on the industrial front have borne firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "For all products, we must seek not only high quantity but also good quality and enduring wear and durability." With a political sense of being highly responsible to the state and the people, they combine an energetic effort toward higher output with energetic striving toward better quality. Tremendous achievements have been scored in this regard.

Product quality has a direct bearing on social production and people's livelihood. It is a measurement of whether an enterprise is imbued or not with the spirit of completely and thoroughly serving the people. It is also a major indication of whether we can achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. The leading personnel of all enterprises must pay extraordinary attention to product quality and to the living idea reflected in quality. At present, some people hold that "the higher the output the more successful we are" and that "stress on quality will naturally lead to drop in output." Some others believe that "a high-quality product calls for more and better material." All these ideas represent ideological obstacles in the improvement of quality.

Does a higher output mean greater success? Of course not. An enterprise's success is measured not only by quantity but also by quality; otherwise, the more the products turned out the greater will be the waste, because they are below standard and unfit for practical needs. This cannot be considered a success. It is only an indicator of a serious shortcoming. Of course, "quality of any nature finds expression in a given quantity; without quantity there is no quality." For socialist enterprises, "high quantity" cannot be pursued alone for its own sake. It must go hand in hand with "good quality," with high output and good quality achieved in a unified effort toward "greater, faster, better and more economical results."

Would attention to quality have an adverse effect on quantity? Fact proves otherwise. For a time, a steel wire workshop of a certain steel works paid inadequate attention to quality, accounting for a high percentage of rejects. To re-process such rejects was a heavy strain on labor and equipment. The result was that output could not go up. Later, vigorous efforts were directed toward quality. The percentage of rejects dropped. It was no longer a matter of spending a great deal of time on straightening our rejects. Quantity went up.

Modern large-scale production operations are interrelated and guided by mutually conditioning factors. The good or bad quality of the products of a preceding production unit will surely have an effect on the condition of production of the next. For instance, in an iron and steel enterprise, the high quality of steel ingots produced by the steel-making shop is a spur to the production of the steel-rolling workshop. The high quality of the rolled steel turned out by the steel-rolling workshop also stimulates the production of the machinery-processing unit. Therefore, only by assuring good quality can we keep quantity from suffering. As a whole, this helps toward higher quantity and better quality.

Does a high-quality product necessarily call for more and better material? It should be admitted that the quality of a product has to do with the quantity and quality of material applied. Therefore, the production and supply departments for raw and other materials must try every means to supply more and better materials. But such an interrelated relationship is not absolute.

For instance, in a certain iron and steel works, where good-quality iron was originally applied to the manufacture of steel for ball bearings, now only steel slag will do. Where originally six kinds of costly raw materials were required in turning out material helpful to a higher percentage of well-finished steel ingots, now only two kinds of unusually cheap raw material will answer the purpose. It can be seen that the quality of a product is sometimes not entirely dictated by the quality of raw and other materials but, more important, by the human factor. The working class armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought is capable of giving the fullest scope to the creative spirit. Where more and better raw materials are at first required, a spell of assiduous effort on the part of the working class would make it entirely possible to achieve good quality by using less material and second grade material. On the other hand, where people's ideological consciousness is not high and sense of responsibility for their work not strong, no good quality can be obtained even with the benefit of still more and still better material.

Two work shifts of a certain steel works shared the same furnace and the same kind of raw material in producing the same variety of steel but the difference between them in the difference of proportion of rejects and waste products is 1,000 percent. Moreover, the work shift turning out a lower percentage of rejects and waste products had an output higher than that with a higher percentage of rejects and waste products. Where does the difference lie? The difference lies in a different degree of people's ideological consciousness.

To improve product quality is a profound ideological revolution. Leading personnel of all enterprises must raise the quality of products to the high plane of the line for understanding. The quality of the products of an enterprise, good or bad, is an important measurement of its being responsible or irresponsible to the socialist enterprise. Without meeting

the standard for quality, an enterprise cannot claim the fulfillment of the state plan. So, the quality of products must be made the focus of attention not only by personnel in charge of production but also by the chief leading personnel of an enterprise. Only by directing serious attention to the quality of products can a socialist enterprise realize the aim of good quality and high output. And only so can we achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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Lay Hold of Ideas, Systems and Technique

- An investigation into the improvement of quality by the State No. 2 Cotton Mill of Wuhsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1971)

Starting with ideology and paying simultaneous attention to systems and techniques, the Party committee of the State No. 2 Cotton Mill of Wuhsi municipality, Kiangsu Province, has brought about a continuous improvement in the quality of its products. From January to July this year, the percentage of first-grade cotton cloth fit to be warehoused rose from 85 percent last year to 98.57 percent.

Seriously Solve the Problem of Whom To Work For

On National Day last year, worker Ts'ao Chin-yüan of the cloth-weaving workshop took leave and went home to visit her kinfolk. She went to a supply and sales cooperative to buy cloth but the material she had in mind showed some defects. Taking a close look, she found this kind of cloth a product of her own workshop. She slipped back to the factory without buying anything. On getting there she made the matter known to everyone. This came as a big shock to the whole factory. But some comrades took it lightly and said that "of such a large output, a small quantity of defective cloth is inevitable." Some comrades said, "To fulfill the state plans from month to month, a little concession to quality will not affect the situation as a whole."

To counter the reaction to this matter, the Party committee of the factory analyzed the production situation of the whole factory and held that the key to improved quality of products lies in leadership. To get at all there was to know about the quality of the products of the whole factory, they organized cadres and workers to stand around at the counters of urban department stores and shops to listen directly to the opinions of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. After a period of investigation and visiting, they found that in buying khaki cloth and shirting the workers, peasants and soldiers did not like the products of the factory mainly because the khaki cloth was not well woven and the shirting was woven unevenly with both coarse and fine yarn.

Then, the leadership of the factory further organized the relevant personnel to go to the State No. 5 Cotton Mill of Shanghai to study. In comparing the products of its own factory with those of the State No. 5 Cotton Mill of Shanghai, the comrades found technical gaps in quality gaps, and ideological gaps in technical operation gaps. They came to understand deeply that of one thousand and one gaps, the most important lay in failure to get a thorough ideological solution of the problem of whom to work for.

With the problem pinpointed, the Party committee of the factory organized in time the cadres and workers in repeated study of Chairman Mao's teachings such as "The problem of whom to work for is a fundamental one and one of principle." Poor and lower-middle peasants of the cotton-growing

area were also invited over to the factory to recount deeds about fighting heaven and earth to score bumper cotton harvests. They also gave an account of the broad masses of workers of the No. 5 Cotton Mill of Shanghai who strived toward better product quality in the interest of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Meanwhile, the bourgeois idea of "attaching more importance to quantity than to quality" was criticized. It was unanimously realized that here in the question of better quality and higher output being prompted by the sole fulfillment of output targets or the pure gratification of the needs of the worker-peasant-soldier masses lay the struggle between the two lines. Only by continuously raising the consciousness of the line could we continuously improve the quality of products.

Thanks to vigorous efforts directed by the Party committee of the factory toward the fundamental question of whom to work for, the broad masses of workers of the whole factory considerably raised their sense of responsibility. Everyone of them strived for higher quality.

Once worker Mao Shih-mei of the second weaving workshop found a kind of product marked on the surface with cracks like bamboo joints and decided that there was something wrong with the machine. Unafraid of trouble, she checked the 800 spindles and spools of a spinning yarn machine one by one and at last found and fixed the trouble involved. The quality of product was assured.

Establish a Rational Control System

To improve product quality, we must establish and round out a rational control system.

Due to the interference of a wave of anarchism, some rational regulations and systems of this factory were for some time abolished. After the establishment of the Party committee of the factory, it was suggested that these systems be immediately restored. But under the influence of the idea of "systems serving no purpose," some people considered that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses had enhanced their consciousness and could handle production properly without resorting to regulations and systems. In their opinion, it made no difference whether such systems were reintroduced. Some others thought that to bother about regulations and systems was to put no trust in the masses and to work toward "control, strangling and suppression" of workers.

Confronted with such erroneous ideas, some cadres developed a feeling of shrinking from difficulties and lacked courage for exercising control. After a sharp criticism by the old workers, they immediately launched a special study class with the participation of cadres and the masses. With Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a weapon, they criticized the erroneous idea of showing no courage for management. They came to understand that inattention to management was a manifestation of lack of a strong sense of political responsibility. Meanwhile, they set forth in a big way the evils arising out of the factory's less than sound regulations and systems. Living facts gave everyone an enlightenment: To negate regulations and systems as a whole without an analysis is to deprive a factory of a regular order of production and jeopardize the output and quality of products.

Later, various workshops set up "three-in-one combination" control groups with old workers at the core. The aim was to listen widely to the opinions of the masses and restore and revise some regulations and systems.

For instance, in the second workshop there existed originally an "on-the-job responsibility system notebook." Due to the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the notebook was crammed full of some irrational regulations. This time, the notebook was brought to the masses for a discussion. Some erroneous regulations were deleted and others which were rational were retained. With the introduction of the revised system, a boost was given to the improvement of the quality of products.

Once, in changing yarn spools, a machine operator put in a few wrong ones. When relief worker Chou Wei-chen took over, according to a regulation involving the "on-the-job responsibility system," she checked the yarn-count numbers. She found four spools of yarn were in the wrong numbers. She immediately turned off the machine and joined the masses in a check of all the yarn. Yarns of the wrong counts were found. An incident involving quality was avoided.

Raise the Technical Level of Operation

Some workers and the new ones in particular have not a high level of operational skill. This is also an important factor bearing on the quality of products. In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind peddled the revisionist sinister trash of "technique first." This put many people through the tortuous road of "attaching importance to vocational affairs and belittling politics." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers criticized the absurd theory of "technique first." But due to ideological one-sidedness, new conditions found the appearance of such lines as "technique serving no purpose" and studying technique being "risky."

To counter such a situation, the Party committee of the factory organized cadres and workers in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economical work." This made everyone realize that between politics and technique the relationship is between the leader and the led; that the criticism of "technique first" does not mean the negation of the role of technique in developing production; and that under the command of proletarian politics, technique must be improved to increasing perfection.

When first arriving at a cloth weaving workshop, a new worker thought that technical knowledge would stand him in good stead. For a time, he steered clear of politics and devoted himself to the study of technique. Old workers had much to say of him and pointed out to him that a case of being professionally proficient without being politically advanced, if allowed to go on, would be fraught with danger. Thereafter, he passively underwent training without taking up technique. As a result, when a cloth-weaving machine broke down, he knew not how to fix it. At this time, old workers joined him in the study of the "three constantly read articles." He was regaled with the deeds of Norman Bethune who was dedicated to the world

revolution as a whole and committed to the improvement of medical technique to increasing perfection. He was also helped in changing his attitude to the study of technique. Thereafter, he trained hard in technical skills for the revolution. From the beginning of this year, he achieved the aim of producing no faulty cloth every month. He won the praise of the workers.

To improve the workers' technical level of operation, the comrades started a spare-time red-and-expert school. A mass campaign to study technique for the revolution was launched. Full play was given to the backbone role of old workers in imparting ideas and technique and showing an exemplary style. Now, in the whole factory many new workers helped by old ones have proved equal to their tasks. Some new workers' technical level of operation is raised considerably.

(By the Corresponding Group of the Revolutionary Committee of Wuhsi Municipality and the Corresponding Group of the Revolutionary Committee of the Spinning and Weaving System of Wuhsi Municipality)

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A Waste Product Analysis Meeting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1971)

Written off as waste products were 62 oil pump cores by apprentice worker Kung Hsiao-ch'en of the No. 5 workshop of the Diesel Engine Factory of Wuhsi hsien a few months ago. In the light of this, the Party branch of the workshop decided to mobilize the masses in a waste product analysis.

After getting off work, the comrades got together conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "For all products not only a high quantity but also good quality must be sought." They launched into an animated discussion. Some said, "Ideological disorientation is reflected in waste products. So an analysis must be made from the standpoint of the line." Some individuals said in disagreement, "She is but an apprentice. She cannot help turning out waste products." On hearing these remarks, a worker stood up and said with feeling, "This kind of work does not require a very high technical level. Yet something happens. In my opinion, a check-up on the sense of responsibility to the revolutionary enterprise is in order!"

In a significant tone, old worker Meng A-ch'ang, filled with burning hatred against the old society, said, "This business of today seems a matter that has to do with us old master workers. Recently we have been buried in production work to the neglect of ideological education for the youths. We must share the responsibility for the waste products turned out by Hsiao-ch'ien."

Old Meng had scarcely finished when secretary Yang Fu-ch'üan of the Party branch of the workshop reviewed himself for his not having done a proper political-ideological job. He offered to accept part of the responsibility. Thus in the discussions a large host of problems appearing in the process of production were brought to light.

Fervent help from comrades deeply moved Hsiao-ch'ien. Her eyes moist with tears, she said sincerely, "I've turned out so many waste products. This is a result of selfishness and impure thoughts asserting themselves in my mind. I thought of showing off by raising output. This made me neglect referring to the diagrams and drawings in operation. Where I ran into problems I didn't humbly turn to the old masters for advice. As a result, something happened. Hereafter, I must give a new credible performance in the production-increase and economy campaign showing the spirit of being highly responsible to the revolutionary cause!" Hsiao-ch'ien's serious determination to make a self-criticism and correct her mistakes was hailed by the comrades at the meeting.

In a summing-up speech, secretary Old Yang of the Party branch said, "This is a waste product analysis meeting and also a discussion-application meeting on the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Now

I suggest that all problems related to waste products be referred to an analysis meeting. An analysis is made of not only sub-standard waste products but also of the 'waste' in one's mind incompatible with Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Now a few months have elapsed. This workshop has basically stopped turning out waste products.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Serious Attention Must Be Paid To Quality

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1971)

What is to be done with waste products turned out? The approach of the Party branch of the No. 5 workshop of Wuhsi hsien Diesel Engine Factory to the matter is mobilizing the masses in a serious analysis of the causes of the production of waste products.

Analysis is good and highly helpful. Where waste products originally seemed to involve just an apprentice worker, an analysis made old worker Meng A-ch'ang see his own sole attention to the fulfillment of production tasks and his neglect of ideological education for the young workers. The Party branch came up with a good method of stimulating the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and conducting penetrating line education. Young worker Hsiao-ch'ien not only found the cause of waste products but also strengthened her determination and courage to correct her mistakes.

That the waste product analysis meeting yields such splendid results is because it is a concrete analysis of concrete things. Chairman Mao teaches, "To depart from a concrete analysis, we shall be able to understand the characteristics of any contradictions." A mass analysis means the mobilization of all to expose contradictions. Only by exposing contradictions can we understand the characteristics of contradictions. The cause of waste products in production is often a many-faceted one. It may be man's ideology, the problem involving equipment, raw and other materials and operational technique, or sabotage by the class enemy. Only after an analysis can we find the cause of waste products. And only so can we find the right antidote for a disease and put forward measures to prevent the production of waste products and the improvement of quality.

Mobilization of the masses in an analysis of waste products is not only a process of educating those people involved and of analysis but also one of self-education for the masses. In this sense, it also provides a good pattern for introducing ideological-political work into the various links of production. By working vigorously this way, the leading personnel of an enterprise seeking both quantity and quality can surely end up with fruitful results.

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EXPORT FAIR

Preparations Completed for China's 1971 Autumn Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 10, 1971)

preparations are now completed for china's 1971 autumn export commodities fair scheduled to open here on october 15.

the fair takes up a total of more than 47,080 square metres of floor space to display editions in different languages of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, published in china, and pictures, articles and models of more than 40 advanced units in the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout china (except taiwan province), as well as industrial and agricultural products from all parts of the country. among the tens of thousands of industrial and farm products to be exhibited are traditional export commodities and new industrial products.

the exhibits bear witness to the new successes made by the chinese people in the political, ideological, economic, cultural, educational, scientific, technological and medical fields under the guidance of chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war".

since 1957 the china export commodities fair has, in line with chairman mao's teachings, firmly carried out the socialist foreign trade policy of equality, mutual benefit and supplying to each other's need, and has played its role in developing china's friendly trade relations with various countries and regions and strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries. the forthcoming fair, the 30th since 1957, has received many telegrams and letters from people of trade circles in various countries and regions, expressing their willingness to attend the fair. businessmen in some countries and regions so far having no business contact with the fair have also asked for permission to attend the fair.

the staff of the fair and the people of kwangchow are making due preparations to welcome guests from the five continents.

RURAL EDUCATION

North China Hsien Expands Education

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 9, 1971)

nsiyang county in north china's shansi province has set up additional 156 primary schools, more than 120 junior middle schools and over 10 senior middle schools during the great proletarian cultural revolution. five-year primary education is universal, and many of the production brigades have instituted seven-year education.

this county in the taihang mountains has 20 people's communes with 412 production brigades scattered in the mountains. before the cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education. they brayed that since people lived far apart and had few school-age children, there were no conditions for running schools. they curtailed the enthusiasm of the masses to run schools under the pretext of "ensuring quality" and "standardization". the primary and secondary schools set up in the big leap forward of 1958 were slashed back and many poor and lower-middle peasants' children had no schools to go to.

this counter-revolutionary revisionist line was crushed during the cultural revolution. the revolutionary committee of nsiyang county began to carry out this instruction of chairman mao's: "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class." it helped set up leading groups for the revolution in education at the commune level and management committees having poor and lower-middle peasants as the core, with participation by representatives of revolutionary teachers and students, at the production brigade level. more schools have been set up and the location has been readjusted to serve the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants. these children can receive primary education in their own villages and junior education in their communes. the enrollment of school-age children from 7 to 12 reached 99.2 per cent.

the county also organized the teachers to study chairman mao's thesis on the revolution in education and criticize the old educational system of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the teachers grasped the concept of running schools in the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and set off the revolution in education throughout the county. they set up schools in varied ways. they regularly go to some mountain villages which have a small number of pupils and are far away from schools so as to ensure education for all the school-age children.

the schools in the county are run on this principle: "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things". while being organized to study and apply well mao tsetung thought and the socialist culture and scientific knowledge, students are also encouraged to learn industrial and agricultural production and military affairs, criticize the bourgeoisie and take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the

struggle for production and scientific experiment. teachers and students built their own school rooms and work the fields in the spirit of self-reliance. it gives them a good chance to remould their world outlook and create wealth for the state. the primary and secondary schools now cover all their expenses, except for the wages of the teachers and part of the maintenance costs which are provided by the state. the poor and lower-middle peasants welcome and endorse this.

PEARL FISHERIES

South China Increases Pearl Fisheries

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 9, 1971)

people's communes in the coastal areas of kwangtung province in south china, have set up cultured pearl fisheries during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were guided by chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

set up by production brigades or communes, such fisheries are to be found in hainan island, chanchiang, huiyang and other coastal areas.

the pearl fisheries run by the state, and communes or brigades in the coastal areas of the province now engage in both running cultured pearl grounds and fishing for natural pearls.

guided by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the people's communes and production brigades in these coastal areas made mass efforts in 1958 in experimenting with raising cultured pearls and were successful. however, this was held back by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents who advocated foreign methods of production and discriminated against methods devised by the local people.

during the cultural revolution, the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in kwangtung's coastal areas conscientiously carried out chairman mao's principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development. simultaneous with their efforts to run state-owned pearl fisheries well, they encouraged and helped the communes and production brigades to set up pearl fisheries while first doing a good job in agriculture and fishing. they helped train some 1,000 technicians from among the peasants to man the commune- and brigade-run pearl fisheries.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres gave play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. they made equipment on their own and acquired the technique through practice. they combined revolutionary drive with scientific approach in real earnest and started pearl fisheries by making full use of local conditions.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the liusha brigade in the chanchiang area have made scientific experiments and technical innovations in connection with production since 1967, the year they set up their pearl fishery. a group of nine young women brigade members had no experience in raising pearl oysters. however, they acted in line with chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare" and learned and applied the experience and technique of other brigades. at the same time they made a bold attempt to improve the usual method of inducing pearl formation by introducing into the oyster a tiny globular object made from a shell. after repeated experiments, they succeeded in devising a new method of inducing pearl formation, which considerably raises the survival rate of oysters and the pearl formation rate.

in experimenting with artificial incubation of pearl oysters, workers of the brigade's pearl fishery replaced cement-paved ponds with big water jars for hatching purposes and glass rods with bamboo sticks to serve as mixers. they succeeded in bringing forth young oysters by methods of their devising after dozens of days of hard efforts. their fishery of a little more than 70 workers yielded several dozen kilogrammes of cultured pearls last year.

some pearl fisheries in the huiyang and chanchiang areas, taking into account the specific features of the bays and the habits of pearl oysters, have worked out better methods raising this shellfish. they have also devised a new method of cultivating pearls that is simpler than the method of introducing some foreign body into the oyster.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Central China Hsien Develops Local Industry to Serve Farm Production

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 10, 1971)

yuhsien county in central china's hunan province is an outstanding example in the mass movement to mechanize farming by setting up small local iron and steel, and coal industries. in this way farming can advance with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

in the light of the great leader chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", people of yuhsien county have since 1966 set up local industries to serve farm production by relying on themselves and working hard. this has speeded up farm mechanization.

the county now has a small but complete system of mining, metallurgical, farm-machinary repair, hydro-electric power, light and chemical industries. coal pits, iron mines, iron and steel plants, farm-machinery repair works, hydro-electric power stations, chemical fertilizer plants and insecticide factories are spreading in towns and villages. small and medium-sized farm implements are being produced. most drainage, irrigation, threshing, farm and sideline-produce processing and prevention and control of insects have been mechanized or semi-mechanized. the county's

30 people's communes have established tractor stations. the mechanized farming acreage grows steadily and the acreage worked by modern rice-transplanters has rapidly increased. the amount of chemical fertilizer and insecticides produced by the county every year comes to at least 40 per cent of the total applied. this has ensured stable high yields in farm production.

the county's total grain output hit an all-time high in 1970, 42 per cent over that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. the early-rice harvest was excellent this year and total output was 15 per cent more than in 1970.

located in a hilly area in eastern hunan province, yuhsien county has fairly abundant deposits of coal and iron for developing local industries. under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the people in 1958 set up many small factories and mines for iron and steel, coal, machinery and chemical fertilizer in the spirit of daring to think and act. this pushed forward the movement for transforming farming techniques at that time and effectively supported farm production. the county's total grain output exceeded that of any previous year. but later, the renegade liu shao-chi stirred up a counter-revolutionary revisionist trend that closed down most of the local industries established during the big leap forward in 1958. as a result, yuhsien county became short of iron, its farm mechanization was seriously undermined and its progress in farm production slowed down.

determined to make contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the county revolutionary committee in 1968 led the people in a mass movement to learn from tachai and undertake farmland capital construction. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the revolutionary committee was resolved to develop local industries and speed up farm mechanization. the committee ran mao tsetung thought study classes for leading members at all levels. they conscientiously studied the general policy for developing the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", formulated by chairman mao, and his great teaching "industry must develop together with agriculture". they recalled the historical lessons of the struggle between the two lines in developing industrial and agricultural production since 1958. thus they achieved unity of thinking and became more eager in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. after making overall plans, the county revolutionary committee mobilized the masses of all trades and professions and members of people's communes and brigades to set up local industries, centred on farm mechanization. a number of small factories were rapidly built.

the county was short of funds, equipment and technical forces for this, so the revolutionary committee organized the masses to study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle. it brought into full play the initiative of the existing enterprises, handicraft co-ops, communes and brigades. they tapped the potential and collected funds by their own efforts. they made equipment with methods of their own devising and built many new-type small enterprises.

the communist party branch of the tungpien iron plant launched an extensive and deep-going mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. as a result, the masses devised methods to set up a small semi-

mechanized iron plant speedily. in the past few years the factories and mines run by the county, communes and production brigades have accumulated more than 5.7 million yuan and made over 380 pieces of equipment. they trained large numbers of technical workers on the job. now each of the 30 communes in the county has its own farm-machinery repair works, and 80 per cent of the brigades have set up farm-implement repair centres. with the two county-run farm-machinery manufacture and repair plants, the county has set up a complete network.

now the county has over 100 small coal mines, nine small iron mines, three small iron plants and one small steel plant. the county can now produce more than enough pig iron and coal to meet present needs. it can also produce power machinery, threshing machines, fodder crushers, simple lathes, water turbines, rice transplanters, drainage and irrigation equipment and accessories for farm machines.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

African Diplomatic Corps in China Gives Reception in Honor of H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First on Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 8, 1971)

the african diplomatic corps in china gave a reception this evening in honour of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, now on a visit to china.

emperor haile selassie attended the reception with members of his entourage h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yonannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, attended the reception.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura spoke at the reception on behalf of the african diplomatic corps in china.

he said: the struggle against colonialism and racialism is gathering momentum day by day. the african people's struggle will not stop short of total liberation of every inch of their motherland's soil. the revolutionary struggle against the remnants of colonialism and racialism in mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia, south africa and guinea bissau is bound to triumph despite the savage oppression and barbarous atrocities perpetrated by the colonialists in collusion with and with active material support by some western powers.

the ambassador said africa must do all she can in her power to assist the unliberated territories. we in africa profoundly appreciate the valuable and selfless contribution and support rendered by the people's republic of china to the african struggle for liberation from colonialism and racialism, he added.

stressing the question of african unity, ambassador r.s. wambura said that the outcry for unity is even much louder today than ever before, as unity is strength. he sincerely wished emperor haile selassie success in his visit to china.

emperor haile selassie pointed out in his speech: africa has grown up. the african countries consider it wise to establish the organization of african unity in order to protect the common interests of africa and promote its unity, and to help achieve liberation for the countries and people subject to colonialist persecution and enslavement.

emperor haile selassie said: all mankind hopes for stability and peace. however, there are still millions of people under oppression and exploitation by colonialism. colonialism undermines the soul of mankind and at the same time exploits our people materially. to oppose colonialism, the peace-loving people throughout the world should close their ranks and unite with all the countries and people who oppose colonialism and imperialism. long live the unity of africa exclamation long live the unity of asia and africa exclamation

in his speech at the reception, premier chou en-lai wished that the people of various african countries will unite under the leadership of the o.a.u. and win further success in the struggle for and the protection of national independence, in developing an independent national economy, in the elimination of the rule by colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in opposing the policy of racial discrimination.

premier chou en-lai said: we people of the asian and african countries should, under the banner of the bandung conference, realize the five principles of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems, be friendly to each other and unite with and support each other. long live the great unity of the african people exclamation long live the great unity of the people of asia and africa exclamation long live the great unity of the people all over the world exclamation

prior to the reception, emperor haile selassie met tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china pascal ockyemba-morlende, zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga, algerian ambassador to china chaib taleb-bendiab, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking omer mohamed ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the arab republic of egypt in peking sizostris makar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in peking almamy youssouf ly, and m. belarbi of the moroccan embassy in peking.

also attending the receotion were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsiao fu-min, chi fang, chu ko-chen and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of departments concerned chi peng-fei, wu ten, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, fang yi, li chiang, huang tso-chen, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, hsia chin-hsu, chen mu-hua, liu fu-chih, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, wang kuo-chuan, hsu nan-ping, ho ying, yu pei-wen, ku yi-chieh and ti wen-pei.

also attending the reception were said salim abdulla, member of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, and hamid wafi, member of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 10, 1971)

the scientific and technical delegation from albania led by jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, left here for hangchow by train this morning in the company of sun shiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the delegation arrived here from nanking on the morning of october 7. upon their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

on the evening of their arrival the albanian comrades were honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary commitee.

during their stay in shanghai, the albanian comrades visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition and factories where they were warmly welcomed by revolutionary masses. they also saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl" and an acrobatic show.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 28th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued his 28th message to the khmer nation here on october 7. full text of the message follows:

dear compatriots,

october 9, 1971 is a "day of grand festivities" and "big demonsirations" for the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh.

but these "running dogs of u.s. imperialism" -- as our people call them -- have no reason to put out bunting, for the balance-sheet of only one year of their charlatan "republic" has already broken all records of calamities, defeats, humiliation and, unfortunately, miseries and sufferings of the population in the zone not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c.

in august and september this year, the heroic people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia have inflicted on the lonnolite troops -- mercenary troops of richard nixon -- numerous defeats. but this did not prevent the propaganda of the running dogs of u.s. imperialism in phnompenh from

claiming falsely that their "young republic" had won impressive military victories exclamation and this same propaganda of phnompenh added that the "young khmer republic" had also won "sensational successes in all other fields" exclamation

in this 28th message, I am going to present to our nation some cables of the big american, british and french news agencies that have made known to the world the disastrous situation of the "republic" of the phnompenh fascist traitors, first in the military, then in the political fields.

my next message (the 29th) will deal with the disastrous situation of the same "republic" in the social-economic field.

the press reports on the humiliating defeats suffered by the army of lon nol in september 1971 alone are as follows:

-- reuter, september 20: "communist forces (the press of the enemy always call the r.u.f.c. 'communist', or even 'vietcong', 'north vietnamese') launched sunday on phnompenh their most devastating attack since the start of the war within the bounds of the capital of cambodia. these forces have destroyed... the gasoline dumps of shell and esso.... b-40 rockets were fired with extreme accuracy on the big tanks of the depots... which went up in flames immediately, and a big fire impossible to stop raged almost the whole night.... at 6 o'clock local time monday ... enormous columns of black smoke still rose thousands of metres to the sky, mixing up with the clouds. thus, blackened monsoon rains fell on the roofs of phnompenh."

black rains falling on the roofs of phnompenh: it is a really bad omen for the accursed "republic" of the puppets of u.s. imperialism exclamation we may recall that other bad omens did happen before: the cannons of lon nol that were to fire 101 rounds, suddenly exploded at the 13th round, killing and seriously wounding the gunners; a little later, at the airfield of pochentong, the roof of the hangar for lon nol's plane caved in on the plane and destroyed it; on the day following the destruction of the pochentong base by our people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia, lon nol was struck by hemiplegia, paralysing half of his body.

- a.f.p. september 20: "the raid (was) the most successful blow against the government since the entire cambodian air force was destroyed on the ground at pochentong airfield in january.... the destruction of the (petrol) supplies is expected to be a heavy blow in the war effort, particularly operation tchenla two."

- a.p. september 20: "the sappers... all escaped after the raid.... the raid wiped out months of efforts... to build up a stockpile of fuel."

- u.p.i. september 22, 1971: "they (i.e. the lonnolites) boosted the total of (their) known dead in the attacks to eight. 'several' guards believed kidnapped by the communists during the commando raid still were missing today."

the despicable propagandas of the lon nol-sirik matak gang always claim that all the attacks "of the enemy" are made by the "communist elements". now, can these attacks in broad daylight be attributed to "non-khmer" elements?

- u.p.i. september 22, 1971: "terrorists this afternoon launched twin attacks in phnompenh which killed two american embassy officials and [illegible] 10... and blew up three barges

of diesel fuel. the youths tossed two homemade grenades into the middle of an american embassy softball game at a playground less than 200 yards from the home of u.s. ambassador emory c. swank. they planted two other timed plastic bombs as they escaped ... damaging a cambodian police truck.... at the other end of town from the playground explosions and two hours earlier, three men dressed in cambodian army uniforms drove up in a military truck beside fuel barges and tossed a plastic bomb on top of one, then sped off.... the bomb ripped a hole in one barge and burned out all three."

Could these three men in the uniforms of the army of lon nol be "vietnamese"? and the patriot who on september 15 attempted to assassinate the puppet "head of state" cheng heng in his "palace" of chamcar mon, and who shouted "death to the traitor to our motherland exclamation", was the patriot a "vietcong"? (u.p.i. "the man shouted 'death to the traitors of our country exclamation! at the palace guards" ...)

Let us also take a look at the following cable of u.p.i. dated september 28, 1971: "cambodian communist forces pretending to surrender captured an army major and 10 members of his... propaganda team 12 miles east of phnompenh, military sources said today. the sources said it was the first confirmed case of 'khmer rumdos' -- 'cambodian liberation front' -- troops operating so close to phnompenh. maj. ngin prang sovan and his troops were told a group of 'khmer rumdos'... wished to defect to the government, and went to a designated spot beside highway 1, linking phnompenh to saigon, september 19. but the team was captured by the guerrillas. earlier this year, governors of two cambodian provinces were killed in ambushes set by khmer rumdos troops who had sent word they wished to defect. the khmer rumdos are believed to be the largest and best trained of communist groups in cambodia.... sovan's job before his capture was distributing propaganda aimed at convincing the cambodian communists to ... defect."

what a humiliation for the lon nol-sirik matak gang exclamation the odious lies of the propaganda of this gang are exposed, and the world knows that patriotic khmers not only refuse to let themselves ruled by the false republican regime of the traitors, but also take up arms to fight this dirty regime.

the courageous khmer people's forces have won other splendid victories in the same month of september 1971. near mohasaing-trapeang kraloeng (about 60 kilometres southwest of phnompenh), an attack of these people's forces has the following result; (a.f.p. september 25) ... "in the fighting that lasted all night, the biggest part of the materials as well as the gasoline tanks have been destroyed."

- a.f.p.: "communist commandos struck twice during the night in cambodia, scoring heavy blows against the country's drastically depleted fuel supplies. in all-night attack on the 40 million-dollar prek tnnot dam project, guerrillas destroyed all the fuel and equipment in the work's compound.... the second raid was the neak luong base."

- u.p.i. september 25: "communist troops early today attacked (lonnolite) guards ... 40 miles southwest of phnompenh, blew up the military camp and retreated into nearby jungles.... the communists also killed seven (lon nol) government soldiers, wounded more than 10 and kidnapped several.... a car workshop and four cars were destroyed and ... all stored gasoline at the dam site was destroyed."

- reuter september 25: "... a serious setback, said an australian source.... about 100 communist sappers ... destroyed gasoline tanks and a generator control room. they stayed ... for about three hours, systematically blowing things up ... with plastic explosives virtually destroyed all the ... trucks ... as well as other equipment.... sources estimated that the damage ... amounted to ... 1,500,000 u.s. dollars."

this is another terrible humiliation sustained by the anti-popular "republic" of phnompenh exclamation and there are many others, and in the month of september alone exclamation for example, the miserable retreat from bos khnor (operation tchenla 2):

-- a.p. september 23, 1971: "cambodian (lon nol) troops have ended a thrust northward ... after running into heavy communist fire, western military sources reported thursday in phnompenh. the sources said the thrust up route 21 toward the chamcar andaung rubber plantation had been ended and that khmer (lon nol) forces had withdrawn from the village of bos khnor, 50 miles northeast of the cambodian capital."

here is another serious defeat suffered by the puppet troops in prey veng province: reuter september 22: "communist troops have launched a series of attacks ... in eastern prey veng province killing 30 (lon nol) soldiers ... and wounding another 118."

again, other set-backs sustained in siemreap province:

-- a.p. september 18: "communist gunners hit the international airport at ... siemreap for the second time in a week saturday, damaging a military aircraft and injuring several passengers.... elsewhere ... reliable sources reported heavy fighting on the outskirts of ... taing krasaing, 70 miles (112 km) northeast of phnompenh ... 11 (lon nol) soldiers were wounded."

-- a.f.p. september 28: "the city of siemreap ... has been isolated since sunday.... five bridges were destroyed on highway 6 which has been cut at several points between siemreap and the thailand frontier.... government troops (of lon nol) attempted sunday and monday several times without success to take back control of the northern part of the highway.... for several days, the airfield of siemreap has been closed to all air traffic because of insecurity, and no plane can land there."

is this a victory for the traitors' operation "tchenla 2"? u.p.i. and a.f.p. admitted that even in the vicinity of phnompenh and also in phnompenh itself, the situation is seriously deteriorating for the army of lon nol:

-- u.p.i. september 29: "communist troops tuesday launched a six-hour ground attack in broad daylight against a government brigade headquarters 25 miles south of phnompenh.... monday attacks ... destroyed two bridges 12 miles south of the capital."

-- a.f.p. september 30: "in kandal province, in the night of wednesday, the communists attacked a government position in kandoeng toch village. the spokesman did not mention the losses but he said that three (lonnolite) cambodian infantrymen were killed and ten others seriously wounded."

-- a.f.p. septembe[illegible] "increased communist activity and guerrilla attacks in the capital have contributed to growing insecurity. the (lon nol) government and military now rate the situation serious and are reported to have recalled to phnompenh some of the troops engaged in operation tchenla two in the northwest. ..."

-- u.p.i. october 1, 1971: "the u.s. embassy has ordered american officials to 'limit exposure' in public in phnompenh in the wake of increasing terrorism in the cambodian capital.... one person was killed and 10 to 20 wounded early thursday when a large plastic bomb tore apart the thai san restaurant while ... cambodian and south-vietnamese soldiers were at breakfast."

such is the so-called "bright" situation of the "republic" of the traitors in phnompenh and its vicinity. if we again take a look at the so-called "victorious" operation tchenla 2 in kompong thom province, it can be perceived that, during the whole of september, the puppet armed forces were roundly thrashed by the people's forces.

-- u.p.i. september 2: "cambodian (lon nol) troops have suffered about 100 casualties in the past three days."

-- u.p.i. september 10: "communist troops early today killed at least 15 cambodian (lon nol) soldiers (a.p. reports 25 dead) and wounded 50 others in two coordinated series of attacks north and northwest of phnompenh.... (u.s.) air force helicopters carried the wounded to phnompenh hospitals after they had returned from escorting adm. john mccain, u.s. commander in the pacific, on an inspection trip to the port city of kompong som."

i want to draw the attention of my compatriots to the word "inspection". this means that the american mccain is the real master of the army and administration of the charlatan "khmer republic". those among the soldiers of lon nol who claim to be "patriots" must not continue to serve as cannon-fodder for u.s. imperialism and die for nixon and mccain.

in the political field, the phnompenh fascist traitors are divided into several clans tearing each other to pieces. quite recently, the lon nol clan has decided to take back from in tam, the "third strong man" after lon-nol and sirik matak, all the civil and military powers which had been assigned to him in compensation for his participation in the "deposition of sihanouk". in tam finds that today he is badly compensated for his devotion to lon nol.

-- reuter september 25: "mr. in tam ... said premier lon nol had accused him of not following government policy although 'i did everything i could to support the government'...."

-- a.f.p. september 25: "in tam, driven two days ago out of the present government team where he was the first vice-premier, saturday attacked the government violently and denounced the present organization of the ministry of interior. he also accused the military police and the police in general of negligence, holding them responsible for the destruction of the gasoline depots of the country .... 'as early as may 11, the first series of difficulties already appeared'.... the main political lines ... particularly the struggle against corruption and political subversion did not receive any response from the present team.... 'i had been after all only a chairman of a sub-committee without any power.... the system is crippled ....'"

-- u.p.i. september 25: "in tam ... had virtually no support among professional politicians or army officers."

-- reuter september 23: "lon nol today dismissed mr. in tam as ... interior minister and deprived him of his title of brigadier-general. the move shocked observers and western diplomatic sources expressed grave concern over the ousting of a man who was ... regarded as one of the most energetic .... mr. in tam told reuter this afternoon ... (lon nol) just said 'i was not capable of performing my functions as minister'. (in tam) told reuter several weeks ago he would be willing to serve as ... prime minister if called upon to do so in the event of marshal lon nol stepping down.... it was understood that the (lon nol) government was at least responsible for the attempt to remove mr. sambaur because of his efforts to strengthen the role of the assembly.... mr. in tam said he would return to the assembly ..., but the government appears to be in danger of forcing a nucleus of strong men together in the assembly as an opposition. mr. douc rasy was recently removed from the editorship of a leading cambodian weekly magazine, and the government could face firmer opposition than in the past from the assembly if mr. in tam and mr. rasy, also deputy, were to combine."

-- a.f.p. september 23: "besides, general in tam was blamed for not applying firmly the pacification plan of the country, for not carrying through the 'plan of general mobilization'. asked by the press, general in tam admited his failure in carrying through the programme of vacification. he explained that he had never had the means to do it ... that he had never been able to work seriously on it.... the crisis, latest since the return of general sirik matak from the u.s., is nonetheless considered very serious.... marshal lon nol, who was to leave for japan in a few days for final treatment of the hemiplegia he has been suffering since february, has postponed indefinitely the date of departure."

thus, the whole world is aware of the extreme weakness as well as the no less extreme rottenness of the so-called "republican" regime of phnompenh exclamation furthermore, lon nol-sirik matak, heads of the phnompenh gang, are unparalleledly mean. they hold some subordinates responsible for all their own failures and corruption. so, in the economic field, they hold their subordinates khun thai ly and sok chhong responsible for their own failures and corruption. sok chhong is particularly disgusted about this.

-- a.p. september 24: "rather than be blamed for cambodia's near disastrous economic troubles ... sok chhong ... has already submitted his resignation three times."

yem sambaur, another "strong man" out of favour, is no less disgusted of the ingratitude of lon nol than sok chhong.

-- reuter september 12 by ian mackenzie: "mr. sambaur told foreign correspondents today he regarded the atempt to oust him as unconstitutional. if he gave way the door would be opened to dictatorship and tyranny, he said."

within the assembly of the fascists, yem sambaur, already driven out of the government, had to wage a grim struggle against ung mong and han ak nam ieng, liegemen of lon nol, in order to keep his "presidential" chair.

-- a.f.p. september 15: "with 31 votes against 24 and 6 abstentions, yem sambaur was confirmed in his functions as assembly president.... on the contrary, the two vice-presidents have tendered their resignations at the end of the vote."

today, the fascist assembly presided over by yem sambaur is on worst terms with the fascist government of lon nol-sirik matak, which hopes to be able to dissolve the "chamber" after having utilized it to realize the putsch of march 18, 1970. but the partisans of yem sambaur resist and resort to blackmail to maintain their places.

-- a.p. september 17: "the assembly challenged the government led by lon nol and ... sirik matak friday by refusing to extend an emergency law for a full period of six months.... the assembly has been uncooperative, ... bases its claims to power on the fact that it was (its) vote that ousted prince sihanouk... and that the post-sihanouk owes its legitimacy (sic exclamation) to the assembly's continued existence."

-- a.p. on september 15 described the dirty "republic" of phnompenh with the following very eloquent words: "personal animosities and political rivalries".

-- a.f.p. september 17: "... 36 deputies accuse yem sambaur of 'having maintained an atmosphere of crisis' ... of 'seeking to form his own government' with the aim of revenge against marshal lon nol who threw him out of the ministry of justice."

-- a.f.p. september 23: "in the assembly ..., where in tam is going to resume his place as a simple deputy, he will meet again his friends, including president yem sambaur, and these men, with those little means in their hands, have already been able to oppose the government several times. since may, douc rasy has not ceased to criticize the administration of the lon nol-sirik matak team. as a result, he was dismissed from his post as director of the weekly realites cambodgiennes last week. however, the strengthening of an opposition in the assembly does not seem to be of such a nature as to embarrass excessively the government, for the livelihood of the deputies after all depends upon the government. the little war which certain deputies wage against the leading circles manifested itself again in the refusal to prolong the state of emergency: the assembly ... will authorize the government to apply for six more months the state of emergency when its mandate expiring next month will be prolonged for one year."

-- a.f.p. september 17: "deputy douc rasy ... director of the (weekly) 'realites cambodgiennes' was dismissed from his post ... as a result of the strong criticisms he had made several times of the policy of the present government. especially in one of his last articles, he recklessly attacked the foreign policy of cambodia and stigmatized the 'general conservatism' of khmer ambassadors in foreign countries."

so, the compatriots who live in the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-chiem nong-in tam-yem sambaur-douc rasy-ung mung-hang thun hak, etc. ... can see clearly that these "dogs" only think of their personal interests, savagely tearing each other to pieces in order to keep to himself as much power and wealth as possible and leaving the people under their "administration" to sink daily in misery, despair and death. this anti-national and anti-popular "republic" is undoubtedly the most accursed. so long as it exists, our country and its population will never be able to get rid of war, ruin and humiliation.

our beloved motherland and its population can recover peace, happiness, prosperity and freedom on the basis of national independence, territorial integrity and neutrality only

after overthrowing the illegal government of lon nol-sirik matak and replacing it with the legal government of the khmer people -- the r.g.n.u.c. with samdech penn nouth as prime minister who is respected, loved, admired and esteemed by all khmers young and old.

long live the kingdom of cambodia and the khmer people. exclamation

long live the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces exclamation

down with the sham "republic" of lon nol-sisowath sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, running dogs of u.s. imperialism exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, october 7, 1971

CHINA AND CEYLON

China to Provide Interest Free Loan to Ceylon

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 8, 1971)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of ceylon signed here today an agreement on providing an interest free loan from the chinese government in the form of supplies of 100,000 metric tons of rice to the ceylonese government.

chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching and a. de s. gunasekera, permanent secretary of the ministry of planning and employment, signed on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion from the ceylonese side was s. velayutham, deputy director of the external resources division of the ministry of planning and employment. present on the occasion from the chinese side were yen pei-tsu, economic counsellor, and sun li-hsun, economic attache, of the chinese embassy in ceylon.

the signing ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Ceylon-China Friendship Association Holds Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 8, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction was held here from october 4 to 7 under the sponsorship of the ceylon-china friendship association to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways, and chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching spoke at the opening ceremony.

in his speech minister senanayake warmly extolled the spirit of hard working and self-reliance of the chinese people in building their country. he wished for everlasting friendship between the ceylonese and chinese peoples.

in his speech ambassador ma tzu-ching thanked the ceylonese government for co-sponsoring the draft resolution on the restoration of all lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

diplomatic envoys from various countries were present at the opening ceremony.

the exhibition was warmly welcomed by the ceylonese visitors. many of them made enthusiastic entries in the visitors' book, praising china's great achievements in socialist construction and expressing the wish that ceylon-china friendship will grow steadily.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Chile for Home

(NCNA-English Santiago, Oct. 9, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation with shin yu-chang as head and yuen tai-heng and chuang tse-tung as deputy heads left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to this country.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were benedicto basly, deputy administrative director of the general directorate of sports of the state of chile, president plutarco zuniga and vice-president gaston echaiz of the chilean table tennis federation, and representatives of chilean table tennis players.

also present at the airport were representatives of overseas chinese residing in chile.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping was also present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Emperor of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Visits Peking General Petro-Chemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, visited the peking general petro-chemical works this morning in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries. his imperial majesty was warmly welcomed by several thousand workers and staff members.

among the distinguished ethiopian guests on the visit were: h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta acmassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

today red flags fluttered everywhere in the works. on tall buildings were big streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome. when the distinguished guests arrived, the people lining the route waved the national flags of china and ethiopia, bouquets and coloured scarfs, and beat drums and gongs. they shouted "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation" and other slogans. his imperial majesty haile selassie the first waved joyfully to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement. the factory area was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and ethiopia.

peng shu-chen, chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, told the distinguished guests about the factory's production and construction, and accompanied them in visiting the normal and reduced pressure distillation units, catalytic and cracking unit, synthetic rubber installation and synthetic rubber products as well as waste water disposal centre. the distinguished guests were greeted by warm applause wherever they went. his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first from time to time shook hands with the workers to express thanks to them.

also accompanying the distinguished ethiopian guests on the visit were leading members of departments concerned tang ke, ho ying and han hsu, and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen.

h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie, h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw, h.i.h. princess ruth desta and her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher, accompanied by comrades lin chia-mei and ku yi-chieh, visited the peking art handicrafts workshop this morning. they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the workshop revolutionary committee and the workers.

Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement and Trade Agreement between Governments of China and Ethiopia Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the empire of ethiopia were signed in peking today.

his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first and premier chou en-lai attended the signing ceremony.

h.e. dr. minasse haile, ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, and chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the two sides were:

entourage of the ethiopian emperor: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie, h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw, h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, h.e. ras andargachew massai, his highness ras asrate kassa, h.i.h. princess ruth desta, her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher, h.e. commodore iskindir desta, h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, h.e. blatta admassu retta, h.e. ambassador dr. makonnen kebret and others; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang, fang yi, li chiang, hsia chih-hsu, chen mu-hua, hsu nan-ping, ho ying, han hsu, cheng fei and wang ming-chun, and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh.

Ambassador Makonnen Kebret Gives Grand Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, gave a grand banquet here this evening in honour of chinese leaders on the occasion of the visit to china of his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first.

the banquet took place at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of the people's republic of china and the empire of ethiopia hung side by side on the rostrum.

attending the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wu teh, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and comrades lin chia-mei and yu li-chun.

h.i.m. emperor haile selassie the first attended the banquet together with his entourage: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie, h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw, h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, h.e. ras andargachew massai, his highness ras asrate kassa, h.i.h. princess ruth desta, her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher, h.e. commodore iskindir desta, h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, h.e. dr. minasse haile, h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, h.e. blatta admassu retta and others.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. h.i.m. emperor haile selassie the first and premier chou en-lai made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet. the band played the national anthems of china and ethiopia after the speeches.

in his speech h.i.m. emperor haile selassie the first said: "although i am only mid-way in my visit, what i have been able to see up to now and what i have been able to accomplish in my talks with chairman mao tsetung and officials of the government of the people's republic of china have given me great satisfaction.

"my visit to the great wall and other historical sites has enabled me to see a few samples of your rich historical and cultural legacy.

"the many modern and impressive edifices and constructions that i have had the opportunity to see are testimonies to the feats of engineering as well as the architectural talent of the present generation of the chinese people.

"the tsinghua university of science and technology and the industrial plant, which i visited in the last few days, speak impressively of the new china -- a china which has undertaken a most daring experiment in social and economic construction. these achievements bear witness to what a motivated and purposeful people under a wise and dedicated leadership is capable of accomplishing in such a short span of time through hard work and self-reliance.

"i was also very much impressed by the performances of the sports groups and the peking opera.

"i am particularly happy that my discussions with your excellencies and the agreements we have been able to arrive at have paved the way for a much greater cooperation between our two countries.

"since the foundation was laid for the consolidation of afro-asian solidarity at the historic bandung conference in 1955, the governments of africa and asia have been trying to coordinate their policies on important international questions. i believe it is obvious that much more could and should be done along these lines.

"the peoples of asia and africa have in the past suffered under colonialism. today they face together the challenges of development and national consolidation. afro-asian solidarity stems, among other things, from these common factors. there is no doubt that this solidarity should be strengthened further so that the nations of asia and africa will be in a position to play a positive role to promote conditions of peace in order to bring about progress and prosperity for their peoples.

"in this connection, china has an important role to play to achieve these objectives. china is in a position to help

the developing countries of the third world by sharing her experience of development. as i said the other day, because of the advanced stage that the chinese development has reached in the last twenty years, its experiences are immediately relevant to most of these countries."

in his speech, premier chou en-lai said: "in his enthusiastic speech just now, his imperial majesty has praised china's achievements in various fields, and this is an encouragement to the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express hearty thanks to his imperial majesty.

"in his present state visit to china, his imperial majesty haile selassie the first has brought the friendship of the ethiopian people to the chinese people. yesterday, chairman mao tsetung had a cordial and friendly meeting with his imperial majesty. in the last few days, his imperial majesty and the other distinguished guests from ethiopia made visits in our capital and were accorded a warm welcome by our people wherever they went. this is a vivid manifestation of the solidarity and friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples in the common struggle against imperialism. his imperial majesty and chinese leaders have held cordial and friendly talks on the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and on questions of common concern, and positive results have been achieved. the present visit by his imperial majesty has enhanced the mutual understanding between the chinese and ethiopian peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries and has made new contributions to the strengthening of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. i would like to take this opportunity to express our respects to his imperial majesty.

"it is no accident that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and ethiopia, the relations between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. both our countries are ancient countries with long histories, and both share the common experience of suffering from imperialist and colonialist aggression; today we are both facing the common task of national construction. we both abide by the ten principles of peaceful coexistence laid down at the historic bandung conference. all this provides a good basis for the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries. at present, thanks to the common struggle waged by the oppressed nations and people of the world, the imperialist policies of aggression and war have been repeatedly foiled and the hegemony practised by the superpowers is also meeting with failure everywhere. the development of the international situation is increasingly favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. we believe that in this encouraging and excellent situation, the continued strengthening of the friendly cooperation between our two countries and promotion of afro-asian solidarity will be conducive to the afro-asian people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the noble cause of defending world peace.

"his imperial majesty haile selassie the first and the other distinguished guests from ethiopia will leave peking tomorrow for visits to the southern part of china. we sincerely wish you bon voyage. when you return home, please convey the chinese people's friendship to the ethiopian and other african peoples."

attending the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chu ko-chen and lo shu-chang;

leading members of chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, fang yi, chen mu-hua, li chiang, chien chih-kuang, hsia chih-hsu, li chen, liu fu-chih, hsieh hua, yang li-kung, su chieh, wang hsing, jen pu-chai, tu hsing-yuan, kao hsiu, wang ping-chien, huang tso-chen, wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin, chang chi-chin, tai cheng-yuan, li ching-chuan, hao liang, wang yeh-chiu, hsu han-ping and ti wen-wei;

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, hsueh shao-ching, wu hsin-chuan, li chia-yi, li chen, lung chen-piao, sung yu-lin, wu chung and chai cheng-wen; and

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen, and comrade ku yi-chieh.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Emperor Haile Selassie Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, left here by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai.

accompanying emperor haile selassie on the visit are: h.i.h. princess tenagne word haile selassie, h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw, h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, h.e. ras andargachew massai, his highness ras [illegible], h.i.h. princess ruth desta, her highness princess [illegible] gebre-egziabher, h.e. commodore [illegible], h.e. [illegible] tefere worq kidane [illegible], h.e. dr. [illegible], h.e. dr. minasse haile, h.e. lt. general [illegible], h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, h.e. [illegible], ambassador makonnen kebret and others.

emperor haile selassie and the other distinguished ethiopian guests were given a [illegible] at the airport by yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and several [illegible] people in the capital.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and ethiopia and was [illegible] with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and ethiopia. a grand farewell ceremony was held at [illegible] a.m. the band played the national anthems of ethiopia and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, emperor haile selassie reviewed the guard of honour

composed of men from the three services of the chinese people's liberation army, and then walked round to bid farewell to the masses. the airport was astir with the beating of drums and gongs and the cheers: "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african peoples exclamatiion" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

young people and children danced "the dance of unity and friendship" to the accompaniment of joyous music. his imperial majesty haile selassie kept waving to the masses in acknowledgement. then he ascended the plane accompanied by premier chou en-lai.

acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, ho ying, han hsu, chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh are also accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to shanghai.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present at the airport.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang, chu ko-chen and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, fang yi, li chiang, chien chih-kuang, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, sung yu-lin, huang tso-chen, tsai cheng-wen, hsia chih-hsu, liu fu-chih, wang ping-chien, kao hsiu, chen mu-hua, ting hsi-lin, wang liang-en, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, li ching-chuan, ti wen-wei, yu li-chun, wang hai-jung and others.

getatchew zelleke, counsellor of the ethiopian embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Emperor of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Arrives in Shanghai in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 10, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane today in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and were warmly welcomed by shanghai's revolutionary masses.

his imperial majesty's entourage includes h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e.

commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsenafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu reta, minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

among those present at the airport warmly welcoming the distinguished guests from ethiopia were chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, kao chin-jung, liu yao-tsung, chou li-chin, chin tsu-min and cheng chang-hua; and several thousand revolutionary people.

shanghai was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people today. the airport flew the national flags of the empire of ethiopia and the people's republic of china. streamers bearing slogans of welcome hung from tall buildings and across streets. crowds of welcomers joyfully gathered at the airport to await the arrival of the distinguished ethiopian guests.

the special plane carrying his imperial majesty haile selassie the first arrived in shanghai at 11:50 a.m. emperor haile selassie the first alighted from the plane amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs. chang chun-chiao and others stepped forward to cordially shake hands with him. then his imperial majesty haile selassie the first walked round to meet the several thousand welcomers in the company of premier chou en-lai, chang chun-chiao and others. the airport was astir. young people and children in their holiday best waved coloured fans and scarfs and bouquets and danced and sang to express the friendly feelings of the shanghai people for the distinguished guests. the welcoming crowds enthusiastically shouted slogans of welcome. along the several-kilometre-long route leading from the airport to the guest house, people from all walks of life gathered on both sides of the streets, warmly clapping and waving to the distinguished ethiopian guests. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

accompanying the ethiopian guests to shanghai today were chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, ho ying and han hsu; and yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to ethiopia, and comrade ku yi-chieh.

also present at the airport were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and other departments concerned including chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu, huang tao, chang yi-ai, li pin-shan, chi ying-wu, kang chuang, chin ah-o and lu mei-ying.

Emperor of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Saw Exhibition of Military Skills by Militia Fighters in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 10, 1971)

h.i.m. haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, saw an exhibition of military skills by shanghai militia men and women this afternoon in the company of chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and was accorded a warm welcome by the militia fighters.

the shooting range was full of expressions of the unity and friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people. when h.i.m. haile selassie the first and the other distinguished ethiopian guests drove to the shooting range, fully armed militia men and women lined the road to welcome them.

militia men and women, and red guards, little red soldiers and a commune member family in which everyone is a militia fighter demonstrated their skills in target shooting with rifle and semi-automatic rifle, in shooting enemy aircraft and paratroopers with infantry weapons and in attacking with gun fire imaginary enemy intruders who attempted a landing. the exhibition which demonstrated the power of people's war was received with round after round of warm applause from the distinguished ethiopian guests.

after the exhibition, h.i.m. haile selassie the first made an enthusiastic speech to express his appreciation. he said: we all aspire to live in peace. at the same time we understand that under the present condition of the world, this dream of mankind cannot be realized. the experiences of our life show that danger lurks behind us. i am happy to see through what i saw this afternoon the determination of the chinese people never again to be the victims of aggression. we too are prepared to defend ourselves against encroachment.

present on the occasion were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and kao chih-jung.

also present were acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of departments concerned who are accompanying the distinguished guests on their tour.

Chang Chun-chiao Gives Banquet in Honor of Emperor of Ethiopia H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 10, 1971)

Chang Chun-chiao, chairman of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome H.I.M. Haile Selassie the first, emperor of Ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage on their visit to Shanghai.

Chou En-lai, premier of the state council, attended the banquet.

The national flags of Ethiopia and China hung side by side in the brightly-lit banquet hall. When H.I.M. Haile Selassie the first entered the hall in the company of premier Chou En-lai, revolutionary committee chairman Chang Chun-chiao and others, he was greeted with an ovation. The hall was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the Chinese and Ethiopian people.

Attending the banquet were H.I.H. princess tenagne worq Haile Selassie, H.I.H. princess Sarah Gizaw, H.E. Lt. General Abbiy Abebe, H.E. Ras Andargachew Massai, His Highness Ras Asrate Kassa, H.I.H. princess Ruth Desta, Her Highness princess Zuriash worq Gebre-Egziabher, H.E. Commodore Iskindir Desta, H.E. Tsehafi Taezaz Tefera worq Kidane Wold, H.E. Dr. Seyoum Haregot, H.E. Dr. Minasse Haile, H.E. Lt. General Assefa Demissie, H.E. Ato Yohannes Kidane Mariam, H.E. Blata Admassu Retta, and other distinguished Ethiopian guests.

Chang Chun-chiao and H.I.M. Haile Selassie the first spoke at the banquet. In his speech Chang Chun-chiao, on behalf of the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the people of Shanghai, extended a warm welcome to H.I.M. Haile Selassie the first, emperor of the empire of Ethiopia, the members of the imperial family accompanying his imperial majesty on his visit to Shanghai, and the other distinguished Ethiopian guests.

Chang Chun-chiao said: The Ethiopian people are a people with a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression. The Ethiopian people are now continuing their struggles to safeguard their national independence, develop their national economy, support the national liberation movements in those regions of Africa which have not yet achieved independence and oppose imperialist aggression against Afro-Asian countries. Like the people of the whole country, the Shanghai people who have waged protracted struggles against imperialism and colonialism have profound friendship for the Ethiopian people. The people of Shanghai whole-heartedly wish the Ethiopian people new victories in their struggle.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie the first said: The wonderful reception accorded to me by the Chinese people everywhere we went is but one manifestation of the desire of the two peoples to establish even greater co-operation. The friendship between the two peoples does not merely consist in good wishes, it does not consist in mere words, but it must be manifested in mutual co-operation. We are determined to carry out the basis of our agreement so that there will be greater links between the peoples of our two countries.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first added: "when i speak of the actual possibility of strengthening the bond of friendship between china and ethiopia, i am basing myself upon the fact that our two peoples have similar aspirations for peace, for national consolidation, for the establishment of friendly relations with all countries of the world, and our two peoples share the common struggle to ensure the national sovereignty as well as the material means of existence. because of these factors, the friendship between china and ethiopia is not temporary. the basis of our friendship supports my idea that the friendship between our two countries has solid foundation and will flourish in the time to come. the leaders of china and i both know the aim of my visit to china is to strengthen these factors we have in common.

during the banquet hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the furtherance and development of the friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between the chinese and ethiopian people.

present on the occasion were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung, liu yao-tsung, chou li-chin, and cheng chang-hua and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned including lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, yu pei-wen, han hsu and ku yi-chieh who accompanied the distinguished ethiopian guests to shanghai.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Congratulatory Message to President Anwar Sadat

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to anwar sadat, warmly congratulating him on his being elected president of the presidency council of the confederation of arab republics. the message reads as follows:

his excellency anwar sadat, president of the presidency council of the confederation of arab republics,

cairo

on the occasion of your being elected president of the presidency council of the confederation of arab republics, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to you.

the chinese government and people always firmly support the arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and support their desire to achieve unity and solidarity in the manner of their own choice. we believe

that so long as the arab people uphold unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly overcome the difficulties on their road of advance and push forward their cause of unity against imperialism.

may the confederation of arab republics enjoy prosperity, and may the friendship between the peoples of china and the confederation of arab republics and the friendly relations and cooperation between china and the confederation of arab republics develop daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

october 9, 1971

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister Gives Luncheon, Alain Peyrefitte Holds Reception in Honor of Visiting Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 8, 1971)

maurice schumann, french minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon at the foreign ministry here today in honour of the chinese government delegation with chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo as leader and chinese ambassador to france huang chen as deputy leader.

present at the luncheon from the french side were andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, jean chamant, minister of transport and public works, jean bailly, secretary of state to the minister of finance and economic affairs, etienne manach, french ambassador to china, lucien paye, former french ambassador to china, and other high-ranking officials of the french government.

proposing a toast, foreign minister schumann said, "i hope that the welcome to you by the authorities and personalities, whether official or private, will convince you of the french people's friendship and sympathy for the chinese people."

he pointed out that the visit of the chinese government delegation and the talks between the leading members of the delegation and the french president, prime minister and many government officials will help bring a new development in the relations between france and china.

he added, "in a world where the balance of forces such as we and you have known since the end of the second world war is undergoing a profound change, china and france, one at the extreme of asia and the other at the extreme of europe, despite the difference of their political, economic and social systems, but on account of their common policy of independence, are playing an important role in the pregnancy of the new international order."

he expressed the hope of seeing the establishment of active exchanges of personnel, commodities and technique between the two countries.

proposing a toast at the luncheon, pai hsiang-kuo spoke of the cordial and friendly reception accorded the chinese government delegation by the french government and people, and the delegation being received by president georges pompidou and prime minister jacques chaban-delmas. he said: "we are very happy to see that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and france, under the concern and promotion of general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung, and thanks to the joint efforts of the two governments, the friendly relations between the two countries have developed continuously."

on behalf of the chinese government, pai hsiang-kuo thanked france for her support in the u.n.o. for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. he said, "under the leadership of president pompidou, the french government has persisted in the policy of upholding france's national independence. in his recent speech at the u.n. general assembly, foreign minister mr. schumann once again expressed france's refusal to submit to the system of hegemony and her opposition to the sole possession of the capability of exercising sovereign rights by the superpowers. to this, we express our appreciation."

in conclusion, the leader of the delegation expressed the belief that the good relations between china and france will certainly be further consolidated and developed.

after the luncheon, foreign minister schumann had a warm and friendly talk with pai hsiang-kuo and huang chen.

on the evening of october 8, alain peyrefitte, president of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the french national assembly, and the bureau of the france-people's republic of china friendship group gave a reception at the national assembly for the chinese government delegation.

present at the reception were achille peretti, president of the french national assembly, maurice couve de murville, former french prime minister, and some members of the french parliament.

alain peyrefitte and maurice couve de murville had a cordial and friendly talk with pai hsiang-kuo at the reception. they all expressed wishes for the continuous development of good relations between china and france.

French Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 8, 1971)

french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas received the chinese government delegation with minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo as leader and chinese ambassador to france huang chen as deputy leader, at the prime minister's office here this morning.

prime minister chaban-delmas had a cordial, friendly conversation with head of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo and ambassador huang chen. during the conversation, tney expressed the hope that the good relations between france and china will grow steadily.

present on the occasion was french ambassador to china etienne manac'h.

on the same morning, francois ortoli, french minister of industrial and scientific development, received the chinese government delegation and had a friendly conversation with head of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo.

yesterday evening, valery giscard d'estaing, french minister of finance and economic affairs, gave a banquet in honour of the chinese government delegation. present at the banquet were andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, jean bailly, secretary of state to the minister of finance and economic affairs, and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china. at the banquet minister giscard d'estaing and head of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo proposed toasts to the steady growth of the good relations between france and china.

the chinese government delegation returned here by special plane yesterday afternoon after a six-day tour of france.

Chinese Government Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 9, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of foreign trade, and huang chen, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to france, gave a banquet at the chinese embassy here this noon to bid farewell to various french circles.

present at the banquet upon invitation were francois ortoli, french minister of industrial and scientific development; leo hamon, secretary of state to the prime minister; pierre schopflin, representative of foreign minister maurice schumann; guy carron de la carriere, representative of minister of finance and economic affairs valery giscard d'estaing; andre lewin, representative of andre betencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development; etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china; alain peyrefitte, chairman of the commission of cultural, family and social affairs of the national assembly; henri froment-meurice, director of the asian and oceanian affairs of the

foreign ministry; lucien paye, former french ambassador to china; and other high-ranking officials of the french government.

proposing a toast at the banquet, leader of the chinese delegation pai hsiang-kuo expressed thanks to the french government and people for their friendly reception of and warm welcome to the chinese government delegation. he said, "during the visit, we witnessed the good development, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, of the relations between china and france established under the personal care and promotion of general charles de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung, saw the efforts made by the french government and people for safeguarding their national independence and constructing their own country, and saw the friendly feelings of the french people towards the chinese people."

he said, "we shall, like in the past, make our contributions to the continued development of the good relations between china and france and to the further promotion of the friendship between the chinese and french peoples."

proposing a toast, minister ortoli said, "we have received you with joy, because we attach importance to the relations between france and china. in fact, there exists a common interest, a common will for developing the relations of our two countries."

ortoli said, "we are convinced that this visit will be followed by many others, and it will mark the beginning of a big development in our exchanges." he pointed out that the visit has made france and china understand still more about each other.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean National Basketball Teams Leave Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 9, 1971)

the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams led by mamadou toure left here for shanghai by train this morning after a friendly visit in nanking.

the guinean basketball teams arrived here from peking by plane on october 3. the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome all members of the guinean basketball teams in the evening.

during their stay in nanking, the guinean national men's and women's basketball teams had friendly exhibition matches with the kiangsu and fukien provincial men's and women's basketball teams. leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army including wu ta-sheng and wang liu-sheng, and leading members of other departments concerned watched the matches. wu ta-sheng, wang liu-sheng and other local leaders met and had friendly conversation with mamadou toure and other guinean friends.

upon their arrival and departure from nanking, the guinean basketball teams were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport and railway station by leading members of departments concerned of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee including chung hsuan and chen rien as well as representatives of the chinese national women's basketball team and the men's and women's basketball teams of kiangsu and fukien.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Sports Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

a 13-member japan-china friendship sports delegation to china arrived here by air today. leader of the delegation is shiro nashizume, deputy leader is takashi ono and secretary general is isao nukaga.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned tsou ro-hsien, chang yu and liu ju-kun, as well as chinese sportsmen.

the japanese guests had visited kwangchow, changsha and shanghai before coming to peking.

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS ABROAD

American Friends, Patriotic Chinese Residents in US Celebrate Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

over 800 american friends of various circles and patriotic chinese residents in the u.s. held a joint meeting in new york on october 1 to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, according to reports from that city.

representatives of american friends and patriotic chinese residents spoke at the meeting. they ardently praised the great successes of the people's republic of china in the past 22 years. a strong desire to develop friendship between the american and chinese people was expressed by american friends who expressed the american people's opposition to the u.s. government's hostile policy towards the chinese people. they said that the united nations must restore to the people's republic of china all her rights in the united nations and its affiliated organs according to the albanian draft resolution.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unity between the american and chinese people. patriotic young chinese residents performed a short play written by themselves. "the red detachment of women", a colour chinese film of modern revolutionary ballet, was shown at the meeting.

in san francisco, over 2,000 american friends and patriotic chinese residents also held a joint meeting to warmly celebrate the occasion. american friends who had visited or worked in china spoke about the profound significance of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and the tremendous successes won by the chinese people under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao by relying on their own efforts. patriotic young chinese residents acted a short play written by themselves and recited chairman mao's poems. "the red detachment of women" was shown and warmly welcomed at the meeting.

similar celebrations also took place in los angeles, seattle and other cities.

Patriotic Chinese Residents Abroad Hold National Day Gatherings

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

patriotic chinese residents in japan, france, britain, canada and the netherlands held gatherings recently to warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the tokyo association of chinese residents arranged a celebration gathering on october 1. about 1,000 patriotic chinese residents in tokyo were present.

speaking at the gathering, a representative of the association warmly acclaimed the brilliant achievements scored by their socialist motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china. he said that chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary diplomatic line has won great victory. the international status of the motherland is daily rising. we have friends all over the world. he strongly denounced the japanese reactionaries for pushing, in collusion with u.s. imperialism, the "two chinas" scheme at the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly. this is an attempt of the japanese reactionaries to put into china's sacred territory taiwan province, he pointed out, adding that the patriotic chinese residents in japan will never allow the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to push the scheme. he called on the patriotic chinese residents in japan to further unite in striving for the strengthening of the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples, and making their contributions to the liberation of taiwan province.

the colour film based on the revolutionary modern peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and the documentary "hungchi canal" were shown at the end of the gathering.

celebration gatherings were also held by patriotic chinese residents in yokohama, osaka, kobe, nagoya, kyoto and nagasaki of japan.

patriotic chinese residents in france held a grand national day get-together in paris on october 2. addressing the get-together, a representative of the chinese residents warmly praised the great socialist motherland which is ever more prosperous and flourishing, with its international prestige daily rising. he said that the chinese residents in france will henceforth make efforts for further promoting the friendship between the chinese and french peoples. the get-together approved a message of respect to chairman mao.

more than 1,000 patriotic chinese residents from all walks of life in london attended a celebration gathering on october 3. a responsible member of patriotic chinese residents organizations spoke at the gathering. he said that under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the people throughout the country, following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have won great victory on all fronts in socialist revolution and socialist construction. this has greatly encouraged the chinese residents. he further pointed out that china's foreign relations have grown steadily and its international prestige has been daily rising. the u.s. imperialist policy of isolation and blockade against china has gone bankrupt. he said that the patriotic chinese residents resolutely support the august 20 statement of the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china and firmly oppose "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan" or any similar absurdities. taiwan province is part of chinese territory and the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affairs. he added that the chinese residents should study hard chairman mao's works, strengthen their unity, live friendly with the local people, and contribute to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the chinese and british peoples.

the gathering approved amidst applause a message of respect to chairman mao.

revolutionary performances were given by amateur performers among the chinese residents at the end of the gathering.

the patriotic chinese residents organizations in london held separate national day parties that evening.

more than 1,200 patriotic chinese residents in toronto, canada, together with canadian friends, held a celebration meeting on october 3. in their speeches, the chairman of the meeting and other representatives warmly acclaimed the brilliant achievements scored by the socialist motherland in 22 years under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china. they noted that the chinese residents abroad are determined to continue to march forward in the direction of patriotism, unity and progress, and contribute their efforts to the further prosperity and flourishing of their motherland and to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples. patriotic chinese residents in montreal and vancouver held large-scale celebrations with the participation of canadian friends of various circles on september 26 and october 2 respectively. at these gatherings, the colour films based on the revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme "the red detachment of women" and the revolutionary modern peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" were shown.

about 1,800 patriotic chinese residents in the netherlands held a celebration rally on the evening of october 5. netherlands friends also attended the rally.

Speaking at the rally, a representative of the chinese residents said that the tremendous achievements of the motherland in socialist revolution and socialist construction are gained under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he called on the chinese residents in the netherlands to study chairman mao's works still more penetratingly, strengthen the unity among themselves and strengthen the friendship and contacts with the netherlands people.

the colour film based on the revolutionary modern peking opera "the red lantern" and the feature film "mine warfare" were shown at the end of the rally.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Foreign Mass Organizations, Parties and Personages Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

mass organizations, parties and personages of a number of countries and areas have sent messages and letters to the chinese party and government leaders, warmly greeting the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the messages and letters were sent by secretary-general of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association djawoto, the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, the national direction of the nicaragua sandinista front for national liberation, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde amilcar lopes cabral, mohamed dahn of the revolutionary command of the liberation front of somali coast, general secretary of the movement for self-determination and independence of the canary islands antonio cubillo, president of the central committee of mozambique liberation front samora moises machel, the central committee of the democratic popular front for liberation of palestine, michel rocard of the united socialist party of france, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association poorna bahadur, noted japanese personalities tanzan ishibashi, tomomi narita, bumizo ninomiya, kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa and hideji kawasaki, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan han dok su and chilean deputy antonio tavolari.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Friendship Association Leader Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Nepalese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted at noon today barun shumsher rana, editor-in-chief of "the rising nepal". host and guest had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned including kuo tung-chun, li chin-hua and yen hung-liang.

the nepalese friend left here this evening to visit southern china.

Nepal-China Friendship Association Celebrates Chinese National Day and 10th Anniversary of Nepal-China Boundary Treaty

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 7, 1971)

the nepal-china friendship association held a meeting at the kathmandu city hall on the evening of october 5 to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the boundary treaty between the kingdom of nepal and the people's republic of china.

the meeting was presided over by rudra prasad giri, member of the national panchayat and former minister.

kirti nidhi bista, prime minister of the royal government of nepal, spoke at the meeting.

bista first of all extended congratulations to the chinese government and people on behalf of the nepalese government and people. this day (october 5) is of important significance because it is the anniversary of solution of the nepal-china boundary question left by history, he said. thanks to the understanding and friendship between the two countries, the nepal-china boundary treaty was signed in an atmosphere of friendship.

bista continued, "nepal and china are close friends. the close and good relations between the two countries are being strengthened daily. the people of the two countries respect each other."

he said, "the relations between our two countries are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence."

bista pointed out that nepal has always held that there is only one china, that is the people's republic of china. there is no other china. along with albania, nepal has voiced this opinion in the united nations and the security council. "china should have the absolute right to her seats in both the u.n. security council and the u.n. general assembly," he stressed.

he said, "may the relations and friendship between our two countries grow stronger everyday."

he pointed out that nepal has made big achievements under the leadership of his majesty king mahendra.

bista added, "we attach special importance to the aid given by china in our developmental works. we hope that such aid and cooperation would be further strengthened."

he said in conclusion, "i express my heartiest good wishes for the great leader of china chairman mao and the chinese people. long live the people's republic of china exclamation long live nepal exclamation"

pooma bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association, said in his speech that in the past 22 years, china has made wonderful achievements and inspired other afro-asian countries.

he said, "the royal government and people of nepal have always supported the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. we all condemn the so-called 'two chinas' policy."

khilendra prasad pandey, member of the national panchayat, said, "the chinese people are advancing in unity under the leadership of chairman mao."

referring to the signing of the boundary treaty by nepal and china on the basis of friendship and mutual understanding, he said, "certain people wanted to make the boundary question controversial, but our two countries wisely settled the question in a friendly manner."

rudra prasad giri, member of the national panchayat and former minister, said, "we nepalese regard our friends' great festival as our own festival. all nepalese extend hearty congratulations to the chinese people and chairman mao tsetung."

he said, "though we have different social systems, we can be close friends. this is shown by nepal-china friendship."

speaking at the meeting, chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse said, "china and nepal are close friendly neighbours. the people of the two countries have always been living in harmony and treating one another as equals."

the ambassador added that nepal is a country with a long history. the nepalese people is a heroic people with a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression. under the leadership of his majesty king mahendra, the nepalese government and people have been waging an unremitting struggle in upholding national dignity and defending state sovereignty and have made marked achievements. the nepalese people have made big progress in building their country and developing the national economy. the chinese people rejoice heartily over the successes of the nepalese people in building their own country.

the ambassador thanked the nepalese government and people for their justice-upholding stand for the restoration to the people's republic of china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and for opposing the imperialist scheme to create "two chinas". he said that the chinese people will forever remain the reliable friends of the nepalese people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

nepalese high-ranking government officials and prominent figures, totalling more than 700, and diplomatic envoys of some countries here attended the meeting.

representatives of chinese technician teams working in nepal and members of the chinese embassy were also present.

after the meeting, two chinese colour documentaries "samdech sihanouk visits south china" and "hungchi canal" were shown.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Cocktail Party and Film Reception Celebrating 26th Anniversary of Founding of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a cocktail party and film reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party.

present were leading members of departments concerned of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including keng piao, shen chien, yang yu-heng, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen chi-teh, wang ti-kang, yuan hua-ping, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, yu pu-hsueh, chou jung-kuo, wang kuo-chuan, chang cheng-teh, lu ying and chang shih-cheng.

a korean feature film "the road i take" was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Track and Field Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

a track and field team from pakistan led by s.a. hassan arrived in peking by air today on a friendly visit to china.

warmly welcoming the team at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, chiang wen-chai, kuo tung-chun, li ta-nan and tsou po-shien, as well as chinese athletes.

m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking, was present.

Pakistan Track and Field Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all members of the pakistan track and field team led by s.a. hassan.

pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser, his wife and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking attended.

present were leading members of the host and other organizations including yu pu-hsueh, chiang wen-chai, yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, chi pao-shu, tien chen, po ping and tsou po-hsien, and chinese athlete ni chih-chin.

the banquet was full of expressions of friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples and sportsmen. yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and team leader s.a. hassan spoke.

yu pu-hsueh said: china and pakistan are friendly neighbouring countries, and our two peoples have forged between them a profound friendship. now, the pakistan track and field team has come on a friendly visit bringing with it the friendship of the pakistan people. this will certainly make new contributions to furthering the friendship and cooperation between the chinese and pakistan peoples.

s.a. hassan said: although the pakistan track and field team has just come to china, every member of the team has felt the warmth of friendship. he expressed the belief that the current visit will further enhance the bonds of friendship between the pakistan and chinese peoples and sportsmen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Reception Marks Opening of Romanian Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a grand reception at the great hall of the people today on the occasion of the opening of the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic.

attending were ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry of romania, and all members of the romanian government delegation he is leading; romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking; and badica mircea, leader, brad remus, deputy leader, and all members, of the group to arrange the romanian industrial exhibition.

attending the reception were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist

party of china; and chi teng-kuei and li ten-sheng, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee. they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ioan avram, badica mircea, brad remus and other romanian comrades before the reception.

li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, and romanian minister ioan avram spoke at the reception.

vice-minister li chiang warmly greeted the forthcoming opening in peking of the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic.

he said: under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, the romanian people have persisted in the principle of independence and self-reliance, withstood imperialist threat and pressure, overcome one difficulty after another and won important successes in the cause of safeguarding their national independence, defending state sovereignty and building socialism. we admire the fraternal romanian people's revolutionary spirit of working hard for the prosperity of their country and daring to struggle. we rejoice at their successes and achievements and we sincerely wish them still greater achievements on their road forward.

li chiang added: the chinese and romanian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the long revolutionary struggles and forged a profound revolutionary friendship. we are glad to see that big advances have been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between us in the past few years. not long ago, comrade ceausescu came to our country on a friendly visit at the head of a romanian party and government delegation and made important contributions to developing the friendly relations between china and romania. now, your industrial exhibition in our capital and the friendly visit to china of the romanian government delegation led by comrade ioan avram will certainly further promote the mutual understanding of our two peoples and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

in his speech, minister ioan avram said: under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung the chinese people have shown selfless devotion and extraordinary ability in building socialism.

he said: the fraternal, friendly relations between the people of our two countries have a long-standing tradition and are based on the common struggle to build a socialist society.

he added: the visit to your country of the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade ceausescu was made at a time of particular importance to the strengthening of the fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation between our two parties, our two countries and our two peoples. it expanded the spheres of development of the many-sided and multi-formed relations between us. we see with satisfaction that our relations in the economic field have developed rapidly.

he expressed the belief that the romanian industrial exhibition in peking would enable the visiters to see the achievements made by the romanian people in the cause of building socialism.

present at the reception were leading comrades of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wu teh, li shui-ching, chien chih-kuang, fang yi, li yao-wen, chen chieh, hsu pin-chou, chen wei-chi, tseng shao-tung, wang hsing, chi yi-ting, lin tse-sheng, yu hsia, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, wang lei, wang wen-lin, li lien-ching and kao lu.

China Dance Drama Troupe Gives Premiere in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 9, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe gave its premiere at the bucharest opera theatre this evening, presenting the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and the piano concerto "the yellow river". the performance was warmly welcomed by the romanian audience.

present at the performance were nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the romanian state council, and his wife elena ceausescu; emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-president of the state council; manea manescu, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-president of the state council; paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; gheorghe pana, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; and gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers.

present also at the performance were maxim berghianu, florian danalache, ianos fazekas, petre lupu, dumitru popa, dumitru popescu, leonte rautu, and stefan voitec, members of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee; iosif banc, petre blajovici, miron constantinescu, miu dobrescu, ion inoita and vasile patilinet, alternate members of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee; members of the r.c.p. central committee; members of the state council; ministers of the government; responsible members of central organs and social organizations as well as literary and art workers.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to romania were also present.

comrade nicolae ceausescu and other romanian party and government leaders were accompanied by chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng in seeing the premiere.

when comrade nicolae ceausescu and his wife, and other romanian party and government leaders entered the theatre, everyone present stood up and applauded warmly.

during the interval, comrade nicolae ceausescu and his wife, comrade emil bodnaras and other romanian party and government leaders received chou chiu-yeh, head, liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan, deputy heads, and the main actors and actresses, of the troupe and had a cordial and friendly talk and posed for a photograph with them.

at the end of the performance, the romanian party and state leaders presented baskets of flowers to the chinese artists amid warm applause and congratulated them on their success.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Saigon's One-Man Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries today an article by its commentator entitled "saigon's one-man show". the article reads as follows:

the so-called "presidential election" farce enacted by nguyen van thieu, faithful lackey of u.s. imperialism in south viet nam, on october 3 has fully revealed that u.s. imperialism and the nguyen van thieu clique are extremely reactionary and isolated and indicated that their fascist rule in south viet nam is at its last gasp and bogged down in insurmountable serious crisis.

to step up its "vietnamization plan" and steady the nguyen van thieu clique's puppet rule, u.s. imperialism has tried its utmost to put a "democratic" and "legal" cloak on nguyen van thieu through this so-called "election". the u.s. "ambassador" in saigon openly conducted direct manipulation and intervention, backing nguyen van thieu on the one hand, and getting others to "compete" with him on the other so as to make it look like an "election". but because of the strong opposition of the south vietnamese people and the contradictions and wrangles among different factions within the saigon puppet clique, nguyen van thieu finally had to put on a one-man show of thieu "competing with" thieu under the close guard of the military and police. no matter how shamelessly nguyen van thieu has created public opinion and how u.s. imperialism has extolled and applauded him, the vietnamese people and public opinion of all countries the world over have seen very clearly that nguyen van thieu's votes had really come from his bayonets and truncheons and his only "elector" was his american master. without the support of u.s. imperialism, his traitorous and reactionary rule cannot last for a single day.

the sham "election" in south viet nam shows that u.s. imperialism has not renounced its ambitions to commit aggression in viet nam and occupy south viet nam by force. it vainly attempts to use the vietnamese traitor nguyen van thieu, spurned long ago by the south vietnamese people, as the pillar for implementing its "vietnamization plan". this plot of u.s. imperialism can never succeed. the viet nam question can only be solved in accordance with the will and interests

of the vietnamese people as embodied in the 7-point peace proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. u.s. imperialism must put an end to its aggression in viet nam, promptly, completely and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops and all the troops of its satellites within a definite time limit, stop supporting the nguyen van thieu puppet clique and let the south vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves without foreign interference.

the gigantic revolutionary struggle waged by the south vietnamese people before and after the bogus election is a powerful reply to u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the nguyen van thieu clique. in saigon, da nang and many other places, the south vietnamese people held meetings and demonstrations against the traitorous dictatorial rule of nguyen van thieu and the war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism. they resolutely demanded that thieu step down at once and the u.s. aggressor troops pull out of south viet nam immediately, totally and unconditionally. the raging flames of the struggle of the south vietnamese people are unquenchable. the intrigues of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will only serve as oil added to the flame, making it burn more furiously. the staging of the saigon puppet election farce shows that the days of the nguyen van thieu clique and its u.s. masters in south-viet nam are numbered.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Delegation from Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met and had a friendly talk this evening with the delegation from turkey led by cihat baban.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation: haluk sayinsoy, director general at the ministry of foreign affairs; nida turkmen, chief counsellor of the foreign economic relations ministry; natif oge, first adviser at the ministry of customs and monopolies; nezihix berkkam, director general of "etibank"; avni silay, director general of the turkish sugar factories joint-stock company; raif onger, chairman of the union of the chambers of turkey; bencet osmanagacgtu, chairman of the chamber of commerce of istanbul; sinasi ertan, chairman of the chamber of industry of the region of aegean; sabri tanik, chairman of the chamber of commerce of ismir; orhan isik, chairman of the chamber of industry of ankara; cahit ayoogan, chairman of the chamber of commerce of ankara; nejat-haluiu, director general of ta-is; haydar aryal, president of the federation of the tobacco producers of the region of aegean; hasan guven, chairman of the union of raisins exporters of turkey; nurullah gengin, vice-chairman of the chamber of industry of istanbul; erol esiner, merchant; nuri sabuncu, manufacturer; and hasan atak, secretary of the delegation.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including chen chieh, no ying, wang ming-chun, chou chueh, wang yung-hui, chang hsing-chiao, hsu mei, wu chien-min and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND US

Three US Black Panther Party Leaders Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

huey newton, elaine brown and robert bay, leaders of the black panther party of the united states, left here for home on october 7 after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned tang ming-chao, hsi tao-chung, li hsiao-pai and lin tang.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Ceremony to Welcome Yugoslav National Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening warmly welcoming the yugoslav national table tennis team which is on a friendly visit to china. after the ceremony the chinese and yugoslav players had friendly matches.

among those present at the ceremony and the matches were li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry; as well as leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, chou jung-kuo, sung chung, hsi tao-chung, li ting-chuan and wang ming-hsiu.

milan novkovic, leader of the yugoslav national table tennis team and president of the yugoslav table tennis association; borivoje popovic, deputy team leader and vice-president of the association; yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin, and yugoslav embassy officials attended the ceremony and watched the contests.

before the welcoming ceremony, li teh-sheng, wang hsin-ting, wang meng and ma wen-po met and had a friendly conversation with team leader milan novkovic and deputy team leader borivoje popovic.

the national flags of yugoslavia and china were hung over the rostrum of the capital indoor stadium this evening. inside and outside the stadium were slogans in big characters reading "warm welcome to the yugoslav national table tennis team", "long live the friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs".

when the table tennis players of the two countries walked into the playing arena, the hall resounded with warm applause. the players of the two countries exchanged pennons at the ceremony.

then, the yugoslav and chinese players held two men's team matches in a friendly atmosphere. dragutin surbek, istvan korpa and anton stipancic of yugoslavia played china's liang ko-liang, li ching-kuang and hsi en-ting in a contest while milivoj karakasevic and bela mesaros of yugoslavia engaged china's li peng and chen chin-tang in a marcel corbillon cup competition. the yugoslav players impressed the chinese spectators with their fast, forehand and backhand loop drives. their chinese counterparts played a fast attacking game and executed many a thrilling shot.

at the end of the friendly matches, li teh-sheng, wang hsin-ting, wang meng and ma wen-po accompanied team leader milan novkovic, deputy team leader borivoje popovic and ambassador bogdan orescanin to the playing arena and shook hands with the players of both countries. they also posed for pictures.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Zambian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1971)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with j.k. chivunga, ambassador of the republic of zambia to china.

at the meeting, premier chou en-lai expressed the indignation of the chinese government and people at the intrusion into and threat to the republic of zambia by the south african white racist regime. he declared firm support and solidarity with the zambian government and people in their just struggle against the encroachment on zambia's territory and sovereignty and the military threat to zambia by the south african white racists.

present on the occasion were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and comrades chu chi-chen, chi chao-chu and chao ching-tien.

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EMPLOYMENT OF INTELLECTUALS

Seriously Carry Out the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals, Fully Exploit Enthusiasm of Scientific Research Workers

by

Revolutionary Committee of Coal Research Institute of Fushun

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 6, 1971)

For the past two years, obeying the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades of the whole Party must see that a correct policy toward the intellectuals is one of the important conditions of victory of the revolution," the revolutionary committee of our research institute--with the help of the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team--has taken the serious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals as an important subject in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and grasped it constantly and repeatedly, thereby carrying out better the Party's policy toward intellectuals, exploiting the enthusiasm of the scientific research workers and propelling the development of scientific research.

All-Sided Analysis and Correct Handling of Intellectuals

In our institute, the number of intellectuals trained in the old schools amounts to 63 percent of the total number of workers and staff members of the institute. In order to carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals and to exploit the enthusiasm of the scientific research workers, we held a study class of leading members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible in the colossal task of socialist construction," and led all comrades to discuss earnestly the question of whether the intellectuals are, after all,

a "burden" or an asset. In the discussion, we made an all-round analysis of the intellectuals with reference to the realities of our institute. After making this analysis, we came to understand that revolutionary intellectuals were not a "burden" but a precious asset for the cause of socialist revolution. Without the participation of intellectuals, our cause of socialist revolution and construction could not be victorious.

With our thinking raised to a higher level, we got rid of "fear" and put "daring" in its place. We organized the broad masses of scientific research workers into 42 scientific research groups in the form of three-in-one combination with the workers as the mainstay, sent them to various parts of the country and to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles, so that they might be remolded in the course of their employment.

The research group responsible for studying the quick closing of a mining shaft consisted of six members, of whom five came from families of non-laboring people and the other belonged to the category of children who could be successfully educated. In the past, some of our leading members did not pay much attention to the ideological condition of the members of this research group. After study, the leading members of our committee went on their own initiative to this research group to do ideological work profoundly and carefully, thereby exploiting the enthusiasm of members of the group.

A neighboring mine was once on fire. The members of this research group asked permission on their own initiative to take part in the fire-fighting work. Risking their own lives, they dashed many times into the danger zone and boldly put into practice the new techniques of extinguishing a fire in a mine shaft, which was an experiment they were undertaking. These techniques proved successful, contributing toward the prompt extinguishing of fire and the protection of the mine shaft.

Working Harder To Change the World Outlook of Intellectuals

Thus, we learned the role played by the intellectuals in the three great revolutionary movements. We educated and remolded them in the course of using them. After going through this course of being used for some time, some scientific research workers showed problems of one sort or another. At the moment, some leading members of our committee had one-sided understanding. They did not actively exercise direct guidance over the remolding of intellectuals but passively censured this remolding, thereby hindering the sustained and deep-going implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals.

The change in the mental outlook of an engineer has enlightened us: This engineer was formerly called "slag--something which cannot be refined." But, during the three great revolutionary struggles, he was re-educated by the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, diligently studied Chairman Mao's works, vigorously remolded his world outlook, energetically carried out scientific research for the revolutionary cause, and achieved some successes in his work. With reference to this example, all members of our leading group again studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our comrades must understand

that ideological remolding involves long-term, patient and painstaking work, and they must not attempt to change people's ideas, which have been shaped over decades of life, by merely giving a few lectures or holding a few meetings." We came to realize that: The overwhelming majority of the intellectuals in our country are willing to and can remold themselves. With the revolution developing continuously and in depth, they may show problems of one sort or another during the three great revolutionary struggles. So long as they are guided by the correct line and deep-going and careful ideological work is carried out on them more frequently, they can be urged to remold their world outlook. After learning this point clearly, we tightly grasped the following three major links in the course of seriously carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals:

1. To grasp external causes and promote internal causes. "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change." Because they were formerly widely "separated from three things," namely, politics, practice and the masses, intellectuals were different from the laboring people in their thinking and feelings. In view of this defect of the intellectuals, we, while doing this work of remolding the intellectuals, organized a scientific research group in the form of three-in-one combination with workers as the mainstay, so that the intellectuals could draw rich political nutrition from the workers and quicken the remolding of their world outlook.

There was a research group responsible for studying the application of controllable silicon to an electric shovel. The three young technicians of this group thought that there was no problem with their world outlook because they had joined in the scientific research for only a short while and they had not been deeply poisoned by the revisionist line of scientific research. When they came to a mine and joined the workers in scientific research, they saw the poor conditions of the worksite and subsequently stood on one side with folded arms and not saying a word. Later, from the exemplary deeds of the old workers, they saw the poison of revisionism in themselves. They relentlessly fought against the selfish and impure thoughts in their minds, bearing their problems in mind, constantly sought advice from Chairman Mao's works, gradually integrated themselves with the workers in thinking and feeling, and continuously opened an approach to truth in the course of practice. Very soon, they succeeded in finding a new way of applying controllable silicon to an electric shovel of great power. They became an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Fushun mining area.

2. To work meticulously to promote change in thinking. We have learned from practice that it is necessary to do ideological work meticulously on the intellectuals and that only by doing this work meticulously can we produce good results.

A young technician called on the leadership many times, insisting that his job was not suitable for him and asking to be transferred to another post. This was only the outward aspect of his problem, but the ideological essence was his reluctance to go down to the mine pit to carry out scientific research.

Accordingly, we got together with him to study Chairman Mao's teaching of fearing neither hardship nor death, led him to go deep into the mine pit to carry out social investigation with reference to the subjects of the research, and gave him living education in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, thereby arousing his proletarian feeling of working for safety in coal mining. After that, he took his course of going into the mine pit to join the workers in carrying out scientific research as a course of quickening the revolutionization of his thinking. He made very fast progress.

3. To give patient help, show no fear of setbacks. Chairman Mao teaches us: "We hope that the intellectuals will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook, get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and become integrated with the workers and peasants." This teaching of Chairman Mao makes us understand that in handling the ideological remolding of the intellectuals, we must help them patiently and show no fear of setbacks and must not try to achieve ideological remolding "at one stroke" instead of "step by step." Only by grasping well the ideological setbacks they show one after another in the course of progress and by doing more work on them in the course of their setbacks while the revolutionary situation is developing continuously, shall we be able to promote the change of the intellectuals' world outlook step by step.

An engineer easily showed wavering in his thinking. Each time he showed a setback in thinking, we promptly gave him education. In the past year and more, the leadership and the comrades paid constant attention to the tendency of his thinking, grasped the new problems shown in his thinking and gave him personal help, enabling him to raise his ideological consciousness continuously and to take ever greater strides on the road of ideological revolutionization.

Not Only Paying Close Attention to Political Re-education, But Also Tightly Grasping Further Improvement in Work

This year, when we drew up a plan of scientific research, the scientific research workers did not show much eagerness in showing their opinion about the plan. Why was there such a phenomenon? We seriously analyzed this situation and discovered that, in doing our work at an earlier stage, we laid one-sided emphasis on political re-education and neglected making further improvement in work, so that some of the scientific research workers seldom make known their opinion in the course of the research.

In view of this situation, we studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The relationship between redness and expertness and between politics and work is a unity of two opposites." We came to realize that the purpose of giving the intellectuals political re-education was to enable them, under the guidance of the correct line, to remold their world outlook with better results and make contributions toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we merely stress political re-education and neglect further improvement of

work, we shall be going from one extreme to another. Only by grasping further improvement of work while tightly grasping political re-education shall we be able to carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals in an all-round manner and to fully exploit their enthusiasm for socialism.

For the purpose of helping the broad masses of scientific research workers learn professional knowledge under the guidance of the correct line, we have adopted the method of going out to learn and inviting some people to teach. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Knowledge is a matter of science, and no dishonesty or conceit whatsoever is permissible." "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge." In the past two years, we sent scientific research workers down to the basic level for some time to carry out scientific research together with the workers so that in the course of practice they might learn modestly from the masses, organically combine book knowledge with practical experience and greatly increase their knowledge of the natural sciences.

Apart from this, we constantly led the scientific research workers to learn advanced experience at home and elsewhere so as to raise their technical level.

The sticking of frozen soil to the car wheels in winter in Hungwei open-cut mine in Fushun was once considered an "incurable disease" by some academic "authorities" of the bourgeoisie. This prevented a big margin increase in production. After the revolutionary committee was established, we sent five young technicians to this mine to join the miners in studying ways and means of solving this problem. At that time, they lacked practical experience and theoretical knowledge in this concern. Accordingly, we organized them to learn the technical experience of other localities. When they were learning in Hokang Mining Bureau, they saw the PLA comrades in the mine experimenting on a new technique with a dauntless revolutionary spirit and a strict scientific approach. They were deeply educated and greatly enlightened by this. After returning to their unit, they deeply studied and developed this technical experience with reference to the realities in the Hungwei mine. They used the cinders and slag of a neighboring factory to prevent the sticking of frozen soil to the car wheels, thereby solving the knotty problem which long remained unresolved in the past. This experience was found successful in experiment in the large-scale factories in the winter of last year and the ensuing spring, thereby relieving the workers of heavy manual labor and improving safety in production.

Learning from Those We Educate

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To be a good teacher, we must first be a good pupil." "We should learn from those we are educating." During the practice of seriously carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the revolutionary committee of our institute came to realize that the intellectuals were also good in many points in the revolutionary struggle and that only by paying attention to learning from them could the leaders have a better grasp of their ideological pulse, continuously have the initiative in

doing the work of re-education well and carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals in a better way.

Last year, for the purpose of uniting with, educating and remolding the broad masses of intellectuals in a better way and making them advance in big strides along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the leading members of the revolutionary committee of our institute went down to the basic levels, formed one with the scientific research workers and had chats with them, thereby continuously taking the initiative in re-educating the intellectuals.

In the course of practice, we must be good at discovering the enthusiasm of the scientific research workers in its very essence and seeing even the smallest improvement the scientific research workers have made. A female technician of the steel wire research group came of a bourgeois family. In the past, some leading members always looked at her shortcomings and seldom took her strong points into account. Later, we went deep into realities and found that she was ill and the doctor told her to take a rest but she disregarded the doctor's advice and persevered in doing labor. In the course of labor, out of a moment's carelessness, her hand was hit by a hammer and became swollen. She still persevered in the fight without leaving the firing line. We learned from her this spirit of hers and encouraged her to go on advancing. In this way, our leading members worked more vigorously in remolding their world outlook and this technician advanced in still bigger strides on the road of continuing the revolution.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Make Strenuous Efforts To Master Science and Technology for the Purpose of Building Socialism

- criticizing and repudiating the "theory that technology is useless"

by

Workers' Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group
of Canton Steel Works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 6, 1971)

The Main Object of the "Theory That Technology Is Useless" Is To Disintegrate the Socialist Economy

The "theory that technology is useless" is a reflection of the current struggle between the two lines on the industrial front. This theory is not a new thing but another form of the "theory of productive forces." For a long time in the past, to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him declared that "the class struggle is already over," "the principal task of our people and our Party is to develop productive forces as quickly as possible," etc. As a result of the influence of this reactionary theory, evil revisionist ideas, such as "management of factory by specialists," "material incentives" and "technique first," in running an enterprise were released and became the tactics adopted by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him in attacking socialism.

In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him went all-out to peddle the trash of "technique first" and allowed the handful of bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" to monopolize the power in technical work and to exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. When the revisionist fallacy of "technique first" was criticized, their conspiracy came to total bankruptcy and the working class sought to grasp the power of technical work and carry out earth-shaking socialist construction, they again adopted their usual tactics of being "Left" in form but Right in essence to revive the fallacy of "technique first" and declared that "technology is useless." They totally put the blame of their former failure to bring proletarian politics to the fore on the fact that efforts had been made to grasp production and technology, so as to frighten the proletariat into giving up the positions of science and technology and to frenziedly put the positions of science and technology in the hands of the small number of bourgeois technical "authorities" forever.

Is it true that technology is "useless"? No! Scientific experiment is one of the important parts of the content of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out after the victory of the October Socialist Revolution: "To build communism, it is necessary to master

technology and science and to enable a greater number of people to apply them." The great leader Chairman Mao develops Marxism-Leninism. While stressing that proletarian politics must be in command, he wisely points out: "Our comrades must make energetic efforts to learn productive techniques and the method of production management." Chairman Mao sternly criticizes those who willfully accuse other people who grasp production as Rightists. He says: "Anybody who talks about economic construction is called a 'rightist.' ... Comrades, this idea is incorrect. Those who hold this idea do not understand that if economic construction is neglected, it will be impossible to insure the material conditions of the revolutionary war and the people will get tired during the protracted war."

It can be seen that the theory that "technology is useless" advocated by some people who have an ulterior motive is ungrounded and is a revisionist theory against Marxism-Leninism. If they follow this reactionary fallacy, the workers can never master technology and science and be masters of science and technology and cannot carry out socialist construction on a big scale. Thus, the counter-revolutionary aim of the fallacy of "technique first" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, and the "theory that technology is useless," another form of this fallacy in the new current situation, is to undermine the socialist construction and disintegrate the socialist economy. We must uncover and repudiate them.

Mastery of Science and Technology Is An Urgent Need of Socialist Revolution and Construction

Should socialism be built with greater, faster, better and more economical results? Or, should it be built with little, slow, poor and expensive results? These are two diametrically opposite lines. In accordance with the laws of fast development of the socialist economic construction, the great leader Chairman Mao has charted the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," opening a wide road for building socialism at a high speed in our country.

To quickly change the backwardness of our country, "to build our country into a modernized powerful socialist country in not too long a historical period," and to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level, we must break old conventions, take our own road in developing industry, vigorously train technicians from among the workers, and combine the earth-shaking revolutionary vigor with a strict scientific approach. In this way, we shall be able to fight a "people's war" of building socialism on a big scale, go on developing the productive forces and increasing the efficiency of labor, and attain the goal of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Once they have mastered science and technology and can apply them, the broad masses of workers can carry out better Chairman Mao's great directive about "self-reliance." The building of the No. 4 blast furnace in our works may serve as an example. During the stage of making and installation of the metal parts of the No. 4 blast furnace, technology of a high degree was needed

and work was difficult. At the time not many of the workers knew the technique of riveting, fitting and soldering, so that the progress of work was seriously impeded. In this situation, the revolutionary committee of this works extensively roused the masses to put politics in command of work and to vigorously solve the technical problems. The old workers patiently taught the new ones, enabling a group of new workers who came to work in this works not more than three months ago to master the techniques very quickly, thereby greatly quickening the speed of work and making it possible to build the No. 4 blast furnace and put it into operation according to schedule.

Countless facts show that only when we perseveringly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of science and technique, apply it in developing science and technique and put the rights of technical work firmly in the hands of the workers, shall we be able to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and make greater contributions toward the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Putting Politics in Command Is Guarantee of the Development of Science and Technology

Technology itself has nothing to do with politics. But when it is mastered and used by different classes, it shows its clear-cut political character. In saying that technology is useful and in advocating the learning and mastering of technology for the revolutionary cause, we take the far aim of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the socialist economy, supporting the world's people in their revolution and realizing communism as the fundamental orientation--this is proletarian politics.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The relationship between being red and being expert and between politics and work is a unity of two opposites." Political work is the nerve center of all work and a strong motive propelling the development of productive forces. Politics and technology are dialectically united. They cannot be separated. Nor can they be brought to the fore by turns, put in equal positions and taken as parallel to each other. Moreover, the orderbetween them must not be reversed. The relationship between them must always be that between the commander and the commanded. In handling the questions of relationship between politics and economy and between politics and technology, there always exists a struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism.

Lenin pointed out: "Politics cannot but have precedence over economics. Not confirming this point means forgetting the rudimentary knowledge of Marxism."

During the period of socialist revolution and construction in our country, the great leader Chairman Mao vigorously criticized the fallacies of "work in command" and "technique first" pushed by the arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and the simple military line of the bourgeoisie pushed by Lo Jui-ch'ing. He pointed out clearly and correctly: "Politics is the commander and the soul."

"Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." Chairman Mao's brilliant precepts are the basis on which we can do all work well. Apart from this basis, all work will invariably go wrong. But, putting politics in command does not mean exclusively grasping politics without grasping technique. If political work and technical work are put in opposite positions and separated from each other, there is nothing to be "commanded" although politics is in command. If so, such a "command" will become an empty word. Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must criticize and repudiate the tendency of taking no heed of politics. On the one hand we must oppose the arm-chair politicians; on the other hand, we must oppose the realists who have lost their bearings."

To put politics in command means that we must carry out political work throughout the course of technical work and, in the course of doing technical work, never for a moment forget Chairman Mao's teachings, the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and every one of Chairman Mao's plans. We must never forget to serve the Chinese people and the world's people. We must think of the major problems, consider the situation as a whole, and bear in mind the interests of the situation as a whole, and link the technical work with the whole revolutionary cause. In this way, we can make technical work and all other work follow a firm and correct political orientation forever and serve the cause of socialism and communism in a better way.

We the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians must obey Chairman Mao's great strategic directive of "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work, and promote preparedness against war," bring proletarian politics to the fore, make hard efforts to study and master science and technology, take our own road in developing industry, and strive to build a completely new, flourishing, rich and powerful socialist motherland.

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SOCIALIST COMMERCE

The Class Character of Socialist Commerce

- A criticism and repudiation of the "doctrine of serving the whole people" of the Liu Shao-ch'i gang

by

Kuang Mao-wen (广茂文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." To serve the people wholeheartedly and to serve the broad mass of workers, peasants, and soldiers is Chairman Mao's brilliant thought, the starting point of all our work, and also a fundamental landmark that distinguishes socialist commerce from capitalist commerce.

Renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Kwangtung proceeded from humanism of the landlord bourgeoisie, vigorously advocated the "theory of serving the whole people" in an attempt to scrap the class character of socialist commerce and to change the orientation of serving the workers, peasants, and soldiers by socialist commerce.

I

In a class society, commerce is subordinate to a certain class and serves a certain class. Capitalist commerce is a tool by which the bourgeoisie exploit the laboring people. It helps the bourgeoisie to make profit. Socialist commerce is one of the tools by which the proletariat wage struggles against the bourgeoisie. It is a new style commerce to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. The so-called "doctrine of serving the whole people" is completely a shop-sign to deceive people. Commerce serves either the proletariat or the bourgeoisie. It is one or the other, and there is basically no class-transcending commerce, nor is there basically any class-transcending service.

The Liu Shao-ch'i gang advocated the "doctrine of serving the entire people," extracted the class content, confused the class front, and in reality served only a bourgeois minority. This is out-and-out revisionist trash.

In order to manufacture a theoretical basis for the "doctrine of serving the whole people," the Liu Shao-ch'i gang said preposterously, "The main contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie have been resolved after the public-private joint operation of enterprises began," "the landlords no longer have any land," "the capitalists no longer have capital," "the era of class struggle is over" as well as "from now on, the most important task of the State is to organize social life." These are blind man's remarks made by people with open eyes.

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Socialist society is a considerably long historical phase. In this historical phase of socialism, there still exist classes, class contradiction, and class struggle; there exists the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism; and there exists the danger of restoration of capitalism." Facts of class struggle have fully borne out Chairman Mao's scientific thesis. After the basic completion of socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production, class struggle has not ceased, the defeated class is still striving, and the struggle between the bourgeois attempt to make a restoration and the proletarian opposition to the bourgeois restoration is still extremely complex and acute. "The landlords no longer have any land" and "the capitalists no longer have capital," but people of the overthrown landlord-bourgeoisie are still alive and their hearts have not died, dreaming all the time of regaining their lost paradise and dreaming of restoring capitalism. Having been overthrown within our country, they still hope for a restoration through help from the imperialists abroad and try to stage a comeback.

On the commercial front, a small handful of class enemies adopt the tactic of "attacking, infiltrating as well as grabbing people." They either spread bourgeois ideology and mode of life to poison the people's souls and to erode the force of commercial workers in order to usurp leadership power, or take advantage of the opportunity of their being trusted with funds and goods to embezzle and steal State funds, to carry out profiteering and hoarding activities, to interrupt market supplies, and sabotage the planned economy. Or they preach the capitalist "business code" and sabotage the socialist commercial policy in an attempt to change the business orientation of socialist commerce.

From the cities to the rural areas and from warehouses to shop counters, there are battlefields of class struggle everywhere. Only by ceaselessly waging struggle between the two classes, between the two roads, and between the two lines, and by persisting in the political orientation of serving the workers, peasants, and soldiers can socialist commerce serve the dictatorship of the proletariat. The commercial position will certainly be utilized by the class enemies, and the socialist economic foundation and the dictatorship of the proletariat will certainly be sabotaged, if we act in accordance with the advice of the Liu Shao-ch'i gang to lay down our ideological arms and give up class struggle, "grasp only grain, cotton and edible oil without distinguishing enemies from ourselves and our friends" and "take charge of only money, commodities, and accounts without watching the main orientation."

It is very clear that the "doctrine of serving the whole people" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang is a "smoke-screen" to cover up the bourgeois attack on the proletariat and a narcotic drug to poison the laboring people. It was the Liu Shao-ch'i gang who maintained the stand of the landlord-bourgeoisie, who opposed Chairman Mao's great doctrine regarding classes and class struggle, who opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat, and who opposed the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to pave the way for the restoration of capitalism.

II

The "doctrine of serving the whole people" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang was put under a shop-sign of "serving the whole people" but in fact served a bourgeois minority, and was an out and out line for restoring capitalism.

The Liu Shao-ch'i gang said: "We must meet the needs of all."

"To meet the needs of all," what a beautiful phrase it is. Is socialist commerce to meet the needs of the landlord-bourgeoisie? No. Socialist commerce is run for the workers, peasants, and soldiers and serves them. All commodities and all services sold by socialist commerce should express the great leader Chairman Mao's concern for the workers, peasants, and soldiers. They should embody proletarian policies. To persevere in serving the workers, peasants, and soldiers is to follow the orientation of socialist commerce. We must always bear the workers, peasants, and soldiers in our mind and do everything for the workers, peasants, and soldiers. The variety of commodities and of services must meet the demands of the workers, peasants, and soldiers. The methods of purchasing and marketing, the location of network and points, the hours of business, and the business procedures and systems must help the grasping of revolution and the promotion of production on the part of the workers, peasants, and soldiers.

To vigorously develop the socialist economy and to satisfy the growing demand of the workers, peasants, and soldiers is the fundamental principle of socialist commerce. To vigorously improve service attitude and to incessantly raise the quality of service is a glorious responsibility of the socialist commercial personnel. Socialist commerce is by no means merely buying and selling. We must not "sell commodities while the stock lasts and do nothing after selling all the stock." We must proceed from production, make a good job of commodity circulation in a planned way, promote the development of industrial and agricultural production, insure the people's livelihood needs, consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The boast of "meeting the needs of all" in separation from class, from class struggle, and from class analysis is merely a catchword to deceive people. Under the deceitful slogan of "meeting the needs of all," the Liu Shao-ch'i gang vigorously dealt in feudal, capitalist, and revisionist commodities to satisfy the needs of bourgeois gentlemen, ladies, young gentlemen and young ladies, and vigorously cut the services needed by the workers, peasants, and soldiers. This is the reactionary reality of the so-called "meeting the needs of all."

We resolutely oppose the miscellaneous collection of goods needed by the landlord-bourgeoisie, but must make efforts to satisfy the needs of the broad masses of people, first the needs of the workers, peasants, and soldiers. We should deal in commodities that are simple and good looking, economical and useful, commodities that are of high quality, durable and liked by the workers, peasants, and soldiers. We should ceaselessly create

new commodities to seek improvement, to increase the designs and varieties in order to supply the market with abundant, colorful commodities of all kinds. We must never regard the transformation of goods into popular styles as "simplification." We should organize commodity supplies in a planned way according to the different demands of the cities, the rural areas, as well as the minority nationality areas. A number of enterprises responsible for special supplies and for entertainment should actively make a good job of supplying commodities in accordance with State requirements and the requirements of entertainment.

The Liu Shao-ch'i gang said: "We must give pleasure to both the refined and the vulgar."

What kind of trash is "giving pleasure to both the refined and the vulgar"? You can understand clearly by merely looking at the black sample skillfully designed at the "Kwangchou Restaurant" by Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Kwangtung in the early years after the liberation. In the so-called "private alcoves" on an upper floor of "Kwangchow Restaurant," the enterprise devoted its main technical strength and equipment to the making of a so-called "famous delicatessen and a delicious pastry" of a feudal, capitalist, and revisionist style, as well as such trash as "buddha leaps a wall" and "house-ful of fragrance" in order to cater to the needs of a bourgeois minority. The so-called "ordinary seats" downstairs, on the other hand, were simply furnished. Here inferior foods were sold at high prices and the service was bad. It was "two different worlds between those upstairs and those downstairs."

The so-called "giving pleasure to both the refined and the vulgar" was utterly deceitful. The broad mass of workers, peasants, and soldiers and the bourgeois gentlemen, ladies, young gentlemen and young ladies have never had the same liking and do not speak the same language. The Liu Shao-ch'i gang shamelessly elevated bourgeois gentlemen, ladies, young gentlemen and young ladies to a "refined" position while branding the broad mass of workers, peasants, and soldiers as "vulgar" and advocated "giving pleasure to both the refined and the vulgar." How could "pleasure" be given to both the "refined" and the "vulgar" in this way? Facts showed clearly that the so-called "giving pleasure to both the refined and the vulgar" only meant class harmony and class capitulation, and was aimed at protecting the interest of the bourgeoisie and at throwing a legitimate cloak over the corrupt life of "being intoxicated with money and crazy for gold in an environment of red lanterns and green wines" of the exploiting class.

The Liu Shao-ch'i gang said: "We must 'restore the fine traditions' and promote 'business characteristics'."

What kind of "traditions" did they want to restore? And what kind of "characteristics" did they want to promote? Just take a look at the trash created by Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Kwangtung in the early years: There were so-called "music canteens," "paradise of flowers and birds," "The White Swan Floating Restaurant," the "Pearl River Night Tour," and "story-telling theaters." Songs and plays of the old society such as "the travelling

singers," "scholars and beautiful women" and "stories of emperors, generals and ministers" were sung or performed at various tea houses and restaurants. They also practiced in socialist enterprises such bourgeois business styles as putting on overcoats for customers, passing over hats, nodding and bowing, judging persons by their dresses, and differentiating people by their faces.

This was the ugly countenance of "restoration of fine traditions" and "promotion of business characteristics" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang. Under the pretext of "restoring fine traditions" and "promoting business characteristics," they actually peddled feudal, capitalist, and revisionist trash.

To adhere to Chairman Mao's teaching, we must use class viewpoint and the viewpoint of class struggle, as well as the method of class analysis, in treating everything and analyzing everything. "Traditions" and "characteristics" have different contents for different classes. The "traditions" that were to be restored by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang were traditions of capitalist commerce, namely: the pursuit of profit, deceiving others in order to benefit oneself, and rendering service to a bourgeois minority regarding enjoyment of foods, drinks, and amusement. The "characteristics" that were desired by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang were characteristics of capitalist commerce, namely: for the sake of making money, the capitalists would resort to various means to deceive one another and to carry out fraudulent practices.

Socialist commerce not only should not inherit such traditions and characteristics but should resolutely wage a struggle against them and refrain from letting such rotten and foul trash poison the people. Socialist commerce should inherit and promote the revolutionary traditions of arduous struggle, selflessness, and the traditions of diligently and honestly serving the workers, peasants, and soldiers. It should promote the business characteristics of rational management, fair trade, politeness in dealing with people, and managing things in a practical way.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, large numbers of inspiring events of wholeheartedly serving the workers, peasants, and soldiers have emerged from the commercial front. The broad mass of commercial personnel face the workers, peasants, and soldiers, rationally set up and readjust commercial networks and points, fear neither hardship nor fatigue, insist on delivering goods to the rural areas, to the factories, and persevere in serving aged and feeble workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants, and dependents of martyrs and servicemen at their houses. The broad masses of commercial personnel actively increase commodity designs and varieties in accordance with the specialities of the enterprises and with the needs of the broad workers, peasants, and soldiers. They energetically launch various items of service such as making repairs to their marketed goods, utilization of waste and repairing used goods, combining purchases with marketing, carrying on comprehensive business, selling medicines with clinical treatment, and doing night-and-day commercial business. They ceaselessly improve attitude of service, ceaselessly improve the quality of service, and are praised by the masses as being "good logistical support to industry and agriculture" and

"intimate friends of the workers, peasants, and soldiers." These are revolutionary traditions of socialist commerce. These are revolutionary characteristics of socialist commerce.

It must be pointed out that when we criticize and repudiate the raising of the shop-signs of "restoring fine traditions" and "promoting business characteristics" by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang to peddle feudal, capitalist and revisionist trash, we are by no means to negate the traditions and characteristics of commodities altogether. We must make concrete analysis and different consideration of the traditions and characteristics of commodities. Quite a few commodities of superior traditions and business characteristics of varied styles still reflect our country's superior culture and arts and are crystallization of the wisdom of our country's laboring people, and they should not be mistaken as feudal, capitalist, and revisionist trash. As long as they are not reactionary, ugly and obscene, we should choose their good points and get rid of the bad points in making innovation, inherit and develop them with criticism and repudiation and enable them to be utilized by the broad people and to serve socialism. At present, some of our enterprises and comrades brand all traditions and characteristics of commodities as "serving the bourgeoisie" and as feudal, capitalist and revisionist trash, refuse to produce them and forbid others to deal in them. This is another erroneous tendency which should be overcome and forestalled.

III

The theoretical foundation of the "doctrine of serving the whole people" advocated by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang is humanism of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. In order to popularize the "doctrine of serving the whole people," they absurdly remarked: "Capitalists and workers are equal in their personalities," "Now that the exploiting class system has been eliminated. The relationship between man and man is built on the foundation of joint ownership, that is, built on the common interest of socialism of the State." They remarked: "It will hurt our feelings too much if we continue to talk of class struggle," requesting socialist commerce to "respect people" to "show concern about people," to "serve well the minority of a few percent of the population" and "to really enable everybody to feel comfortable and pleasant." They used humanism of the landlord-bourgeoisie as substitute for the Marxist class doctrine.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "In a class society, there is only human nature of class characteristics and there is no class-transcending human nature." The proletariat and the landlord-bourgeoisie are basically opposite classes, and their relationship should be one class exercising dictatorship over the other. Here, it is not in the least possible to talk of "equality" and there should never be "common interest." When there is "comfort and pleasure" for the proletariat, then there will be no "comfort and pleasure" for the bourgeoisie, and this is the necessity of class struggle. The human nature of the landlord-bourgeoisie is their basic nature for exploiting and oppressing the proletarian and the laboring people.

For the sake of the overthrow and the liberation, the proletariat and the laboring people want revolution, want struggle, want to thoroughly bury all exploiting classes, use the dictatorship of the proletariat to substitute for the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and use socialism to defeat capitalism. This is the human nature of the proletariat and the class nature of the proletariat.

Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, if socialist commercial personnel talk about "equality" with the landlord bourgeoisie, talk of "common interest" and "serve them well" making them feel "comfortable and pleasant," then it will be possible to let the landlords, the rich peasants, the counter-revolutionaries, the bad elements, the rightists come out "equally," and let them engage in the restoration of capitalism for their "common interest."

With an attempt to deceive the people, to abolish revolution, and to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Liu Shao-ch'i gang energetically erased the boundaries between materialism and idealism, and between dialectics and metaphysics, confused black and white, and blurred the line between the right and the wrong. The characteristics of their thinking was to separate theory from reality and to sever subjectivity from objectivity. Although there still existed sharp and complex class struggle, they said that class struggle "has died out." Although they served a bourgeois minority, they claimed that they were "serving the whole people." Although they discriminated against, slandered, and boycotted the workers, peasants, and soldiers, they boasted of "giving pleasure both to the refined and the vulgar." They proceeded from humanism of the landlord bourgeoisie and spread the reactionary theory of "combining two into one," negated classes, class contradictions and class struggle, erased the class nature of socialist commerce, and inevitably contrived a counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "serving the entire people."

We resolutely uphold the class theory of Marxism-Leninism, uphold the class nature of socialist commerce, oppose the "doctrine of serving the whole people," oppose "combining two into one," and oppose idealism and metaphysics. We must conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist books, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, criticize revisionism and rectify our style of work, thoroughly remold the world outlook, and wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants, and soldiers, transforming the commercial department into a red university of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

The Flourishing Development of the Medical and Health Work in Sinkiang

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1971)

Before the liberation there were only 18 doctors in Sinkiang, but now all hsien have well equipped hospitals, and most of the communes have their own clinics. More than 10,000 "barefoot doctors" of the Uighur, Kazakh, Khalkhez, and Jajik nationalities trained during the great proletarian cultural revolution and several hundred visiting medical teams are active in the vast pastoral regions and rural areas north and south of T'ienshan busily treating sickness and dispensing preventive medicine for the people of the various nationalities. There is a scene of increasing population and prospering production everywhere throughout the autonomous region.

Before the liberation there was only a small number of poorly equipped hospitals in a few cities. Basically speaking there were no medical and health facilities of any kind in the vast Uighur countryside or the Kazakh pastoral region, and in some places, the people had never even seen a doctor all their life. Chickenpox, malaria and seasonal diseases reached epidemic proportions year after year seriously endangering the health of the laboring people of various nationalities.

After the liberation, thanks to the close concern of great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Center, there has been a rapid development of medical and health work in Sinkiang. The medical and health budget for the whole region is increasing yearly and better hospitals are being built in various cities, districts, autonomous chou and hsien. The central and local authorities have sent out one touring medical team after another deep into the rural areas and pastoral regions to provide reduced price treatment and free treatment for the peasants and herders of various nationalities.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the people of various nationalities and revolutionary medical workers deeply criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist health line and resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian health line which enabled a very great change to take place in the state of medical and health work. A majority of production brigades and production teams have set up their own clinics, and a medical cooperative system has been universally set up in the vast rural areas and pastoral regions. People of various nationalities are having doctors and "barefoot doctors" of their own nationality, and there is a further development in the pharmaceutical industry based on local medical resources.

Since liberation the autonomous region has founded eight senior middle medical schools and by 1970 has trained more than 10,000 senior middle medical and health personnel of which half belongs to the minority nationalities. Departments concerned are still gathering and compiling with the view of publishing some local secret formulae, tested prescriptions, and books on minority nationalities medicine.

Owing to the continued rise in the people's standard of living and improvements in medical and health conditions, chickenpox which used to threaten the health of the people is now a thing of the past, and the epidemic nature of malaria is now under control. The standard of health of the people of various nationalities has improved greatly and the minority nationalities population is yearly increasing. According to the statistics of 1970, the population of the Uighur nationality has increased by 42 percent, and even the smaller Sibo nationality has increased by 79 percent over that before the liberation.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Delegation of Chinese Compatriots from Hongkong and Macao Leaves Peking after Attending National Day Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

the delegation of chinese compatriots from all walks of life in hongkong and macao left here by train yesterday for a visit to changchow and nanking after attending national day celebrations.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned comrades ma wen-po, chen shu-tzu, wang ming-chun, hsieh chung-feng, li yen-nien, yang ke-ming, tang hai-kuang, cheng chi-hung and yu chun.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Ideological Revolutionization Spurs Farm Mechanization Along Socialist Road

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

the relation between ideological revolutionization and farm mechanization is discussed by chen yung-kuei, secretary of the communist party branch of the tachai production brigade which is chinese national pace-setter in agriculture, in a recent "people's daily" article. he reviews how the brigade changed the mountainous area into a new socialist village under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, going from mutual-aid teams to the people's commune and from agricultural collectivization to farm mechanization. he draws the conclusion that only when farm mechanization is guided by ideological revolutionization can mechanization advance along the socialist road.

chen yung-kuei is also the first secretary of the party committee of hsiyang county, to which the brigade belongs. he says: our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." to carry out mechanization on the basis of agricultural collectivization is the demand of the masses and the party's fundamental line in the rural areas. as agricultural collectivization developed, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade and hsiyang county long wanted to mechanize farming. but the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents babbled: "mountain areas have only small plots of land where tractors cannot move round", "mountain districts are poor and cannot afford to buy machines", and so on. thus they hampered mechanization. we people of tachai rejected these absurdities.

tachai has 53 hectares of farmland and the per-hectare yield before liberation was less than 750 kilogrammes. the per-hectare yield rose to eight tons in 1970, a fivefold increase compared with the early days of collectivization.

the brigade's public accumulation fund now surpasses 800,000 yuan, averaging 10,000 yuan per household. the steady growth of the collective economy has provided the economic conditions for mechanizing farming.

the brigade's plots are scattered over seven gullies, eight ridges and one big slope. relying on the collective economy, we began to transform ridges and gullies and control water. we have enlarged the small plots for tractor-ploughing on most of our land and widened the paths step by step in more than a decade. changes in the natural terrain also created the conditions for farm mechanization.

tachai got its first power supply in 1965, and mechanization and semi-mechanization has since started in grain processing, crushing, threshing, transport and other work. the brigade consumes 115 tons of grain every year and it is now processed by machines. this has freed women members from working the stone flour mills so that they may join farm work. a big amount of manpower was saved by using machines. threshing was formerly done by stone rollers drawn by donkeys or by peasants wielding wooden staffs. a strong man could only shell about 250 kilogrammes of maize a day. the brigade gathered 9,000 kilogrammes of maize per hectare last year, and the entire harvest was shelled in half a month by machines operated by nine peasants. machines were also used in cutting grass, milling grain and crushing fodder. transport used to be done by pack animals or by men, but vehicles and overhead transport lines now handle the job. one man could only move 300 or 350 kilogrammes in a whole day. now it takes only five or six minutes for the transport lines to move a boulder weighing 300 or 350 kilogrammes from a hilltop to a work site. more than a million kilogrammes of farmyard manure is transported to the fields by overhead lines and this alone saves some 10,000 workdays each year. in the last winter-spring period we used bulldozers to level eight or nine mounds, thereby turning small plots in the gullies into big tracts of half a hectare or one hectare each.

work done by all the machinery each year equals over 30,000 workdays, or the number of workdays done by 60 per cent of the able-bodied brigade members in a year. certain kinds of heavy work are now handled by machines. the introduction of mechanization for some farm work has initially solved the problem of a labour shortage. it has helped emancipate people's minds and bring their wisdom and creativeness into play.

relying on the collective economy, hsiyang county has transformed the mountain areas and partially introduced mechanization and semi-mechanization over the years. farm mechanization has made rapid progress since the start of the great cultural revolution. there are now over 600 kilometres of highways in the county, linking more than 90 per cent of hsiyang's brigades. vehicles are used for long-distance transport, and some brigades drive motor vehicles and tractors on the hills. the county has over 800 power engines and more than 1,000 crushing and processing machines. the work to process farm and side-occupation products is almost all mechanized or semi-mechanized in more than half of the brigades in hsiyang. machines have enabled large numbers of commune members to take part in farmland capital construction. over the past few years the county has added 18,600 hectares of tachai-type farmland and expanded the irrigated area by more than 2,000 hectares.

the nanmao brigade is on a mountain more than 1,000 metres above sea level. it was very difficult for members to fetch water and get coal. during the great cultural revolution they criticized the fallacies of the renegade liu shao-chi and his gang and put up high-tension transmission lines and built highways on the mountain, used vehicles for transport, led water up hill and used machines to process grain. the masses said: when we revolutionize our thinking, we can mechanize even mountain areas exclamation

what happened in tachai and hsiyang clearly shows that the mountain areas are not only able to mechanize but must take this road alongside progress in collectivization. otherwise, agriculture cannot develop on a broad scale.

both collectivization and mechanization of agriculture are inseparable from people's ideological revolutionization. the political and ideological factors are always decisive and of primary importance. only by following chairman mao's teaching of using ideological revolutionization to lead agricultural mechanization forward can we guarantee that mechanization will advance along the socialist road. if we simply grasp mechanization without linking it with ideological revolutionization or handle the relations between them improperly, farm mechanization will go astray.

some people think mechanization is aimed only at reducing labour intensity and providing more leisure. they do not understand that mechanization is the party's fundamental line in the rural areas for adhering to socialism and defeating capitalism. others regard mechanization as an ordinary measure to save labour and increase production. they fail to see it from a higher level as a measure to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, promote socialist industrialization and reduce the differences between the workers and the peasants. they fail to understand that unless we implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, mechanization will not necessarily bring about socialism and may even lead to capitalism.

some say: "tachai did not have many machines before and its per-hectare yield exceeded seven and a half tons. as long as we have the revolutionary spirit, that will do." they even worry that mechanization will "diminish the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle." they seem to stress revolutionization, but actually they neither understand revolutionization nor want mechanization.

tachai always adheres to the spirit of hard struggle and at the same time does not slacken its efforts to carry out mechanization and technical transformation wherever possible. we need the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in carrying out mechanization, and will continue to preserve this spirit after it is completed.

tachai adheres to the principle of putting politics in command and taking ideology as the leading factor, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist ideas of loving the country and the collective. these are important aspects of ideological revolutionization. we relied on these to collectivize agriculture, and we will also rely on them to mechanize agriculture. relying on the collective economy, our tachai brigade and hsiyang county have set about mechanization by self-reliance. of course, it is also necessary to have assistance from the state and industry. but we must adhere to the principle of self-reliance and strive to get the funds and materials needed

and make and repair the machines through our own efforts. as long as we follow the correct line, mobilize the masses and work with all our energy, we can surely tackle all difficulties. while collectivizing, we have constantly educated people in mao tsetung thought and helped foster the concept of farming for the revolution. in the process of mechanizing, we also have to grasp political and ideological education firmly and help foster the concept of mechanizing for the revolution. machines are built and mastered by people. unless people's thinking is revolutionized, farm mechanization will either be blocked or go astray.

like agricultural collectivization, farm mechanization is also a great revolution. a revolution inevitably involves sharp and complex struggles. there are struggles on the questions of whether or not to mechanize, how to do it, and how to make, repair, run and use the machines. while waging struggles against the class enemy and the poisonous influence spread by liu shao-chi and his gang, we must also fight against the conservative idea of resting content with things as they are. mechanization is by no means a technical problem. we can speed up mechanization only by seeing it as a matter of one's attitude towards chairman mao's revolutionary line, by using revolutionization to lead mechanization forward.

the tachai brigade has not yet mechanized fully, but we are determined to speed up the pace to make still greater contributions to the country.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 12, 1971)

the scientific and technical delegation from albania led by comrade jani miho, vice-president of the state planning commission, wound up its visit here and left for kwangchow by train today in the company of comrade sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the delegation arrived here from hangchow by air yesterday. it was honoured at a banquet given by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee.

the albanian comrades-in-arms went to shaoshan to visit the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's birthplace. they also visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth.

upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, the albanian comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome and send-off by shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Albanian Gymnastic Team Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 11, 1971)

the albanian gymnastic team led by saim bejta and anastas bojaxhiu left here for shanghai by train at noon today.

luan gorishti, first secretary of the albanian embassy in peking, made a friendly visit to nanking together with the gymnastic team.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in nanking from tientsin on october 8. they were honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee on the evening of october 9. yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and team leader saim bejta made warm speeches at the banquet, praising the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian peoples.

yesterday afternoon, the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission held a grand ceremony at the nanking people's indoor stadium warmly welcoming the albanian gymnastic team. the albanian gymnasts and kiangsu gymnasts

gave a friendly exhibition to the enthusiastic welcome of the spectators. among those present were leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

while in nanking, the albanian comrades watched a show of military skills by local militiamen, red guards and little red soldiers, and visited the yangtze river bridge. they also attended a performance of music, dances, gymnastics and chinese shadow boxing presented by nanking's little red soldiers. wherever they went, the albanian comrades were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses.

upon its arrival in and departure from nanking, the albanian gymnastic team was warmly welcomed and seen off at the railway station by yang kuang-ti, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary commitee, leading members of departments concerned, and representatives of local gymnasts.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Comrades Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu, Kuo Yu-feng Meet and Fete British Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, and kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, met and feted here this evening all members of the british trade union delegation led by dorothy birch. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including liu hung-hsien, tang ming-chao, chao lan-hsiang, chu ta-cheng, kuo ying-fu, chen ching-wen and lao yuan-hui.

Photo Exhibition on China Opens in London

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 10, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction to celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held in the chinese charge d'affaires office in britain here from september 29 to october 9. more than 200 photos on display were warmly welcomed by the visitors.

about 2,500 persons including british people of various circles, asian, african and latin american friends residing in britain, and chinese residents in britain visited the photo exhibition.

after seeing the photos, many friends praised the chinese people for their achievements in socialist construction which were attained with the spirit of self-reliance and

working hard for the prosperity of their country. a friend wrote on the visitor book, "under the great leadership of chairman mao and the great, glorious, correct communist party of china, the proletariat, working masses and progressive intellectuals have achieved unprecedented milestones in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and constructing socialism."

after seeing a set of photos on the chinese mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai", another friend said, they show the spirit of hard working and the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" as mentioned by chairman mao in the "three constantly read articles". turning up his thumb, he indicated to other visitors his admiration for the hard working and self-reliant spirit of the chinese poor and lower-middle peasants. studying the photos on china's medical work, visitors expressed great admiration for the successfully rejoining of a broken arm and for acupuncture treatment. some foreign visitors wrote five chinese characters on the visitor book, meaning "long live chairman mao exclamation"

some friends pointed out that the photo exhibition contributes tremendously to the promotion of understanding and friendship between the british and chinese people.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Peking Soiree for RGNUC Ministers, Diplomatic Envoys

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries held a soiree here today in honour of ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and other foreign guests in peking. at the soiree, the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic presented romanian and chinese songs and dances.

chau seng and chan youran, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame duong sam ol attended.

aurel duma, romanian amoassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, were present.

accompanying the guests at the soiree were leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and the host organization, including chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po and ting hsi-lin.

the excellent performance of the romanian artistes was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Denmark for Home

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Oct. 11, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, ended its friendly visit to denmark and left here for home this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by per groot, director of the department of commerce of the denmark ministry of foreign affairs, and other government officials.

chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Third Anniversary of Independence of Republic of Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, extending warm congratulations on the third anniversary of the independence of the republic of equatorial guinea. full text of the message reads:

santa isabel

his excellency francisco macias nguema,
president of the republic of equatorial guinea

on the occasion of the third anniversary of the independence of the republic of equatorial guinea, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of equatorial guinea.

under your excellency's leadership, the government and people of equatorial guinea have repeatedly frustrated the schemes of intervention and subversion by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, victoriously defended their national independence and state sovereignty and achieved marked successes in building their country. we sincerely wish you new victories on your road of advance.

may the republic of equatorial guinea enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and equatorial guinea be further consolidated and developed.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

october 11, 1971

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Visits Places in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 11, 1971)

h.i.m. haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage today visited the shanghai no. 3 machine tool plant and a people's commune on shanghai's rural outskirts.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, this afternoon mounted the top of one of the highest buildings in shanghai, had a bird's eye view of the city, and was given an account of the city's development.

known as the "paradise" of imperialist "adventurers" before liberation, shanghai was then used by imperialism as an important base to commit aggression against china in the military, political, economic and cultural spheres. the city was returned to the hands of the people and rejuvenated with liberation. following chairman mao's teaching "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", the people of shanghai have in the past twentytwo years transformed and built the city into an industrial base for china's socialist construction.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first visited the machiao people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai and the shanghai no. 3 machine tool plant in the company of revolutionary committee chairman chang chun-chiao and was warmly welcomed by the workers and commune members. filled with joy, people there waved the national flags of china and ethiopia and bouquets, beat drums and gongs and sang and danced to greet the distinguished guests from africa.

the distinguished guests inspected the rice and cotton crops in the fields of the machiao people's commune and cement boats and farm machinery made by commune-run workshops. the guests also visited the commune's livestock farm. at the shanghai no. 3 machine tool plant, the distinguished guests saw different types of precision machine tools designed and manufactured jointly by workers, technicians and leading cadres. the plant was set up in 1958 by merging a cigarette factory and three small machinery plants. the great changes that have taken place in the plant embody the workers' revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts and working with increased vigour.

leading members of the plant and commune revolutionary committees declared that the visit of the distinguished ethiopian guests was a great encouragement to the workers and commune members. they thanked the distinguished guests for bringing them the friendship of the ethiopian people for the chinese people. in the course of the visit, h.i.m. haile selassie the first expressed the hope that the plant and the commune would achieve still greater successes in the future.

accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit today were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung and kao chih-jung.

H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Attends Soiree in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 11, 1971)

h.i.m. haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, this evening attended a soiree given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. h.i.m. haile selassie the first was entertained with acrobatics and musical items.

present at the soiree were members of his imperial majesty's entourage: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie, h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw, h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, h.e. ras andargachew massai, his highness ras asrate kassa, h.i.h. princess ruth desta, her highness princess zurjash worq gebre-egziabher, h.e. commodore iskindir desta, h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, h.e. dr. minasse haile, h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, h.e. blatta admassu retta, h.e. dr. makonnen kebret and others.

the soiree was warmly applauded by the distinguished guests and audience. after the performance, h.i.m. haile selassie the first stepped up to the stage in the company of premier chou en-lai, chang chun-chiao and others, shook hands cordially with the artistes and congratulated them on their success.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen and kao chih-jung.

also present at the soiree were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, ho ying and han hsu, and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chien.

H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie the First Leaves Shanghai to Visit Kwangchow in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA- English Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning in the company of premier chou en-lai after paying a visit to shanghai.

leaving for kwangchow together with emperor haile selassie are: h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. atc yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china; and others.

present at the airport to give them a warm send-off were chang chun-chiao, chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, including wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung, liu yao-tsung, chou li-chin and cheng chang-hua; and several thousand revolutionary people.

the shanghai hungchiao airport today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and ethiopia. when emperor haile selassie bade the crowds farewell, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. people waved the national flags of china and ethiopia and shouted again and again "warm send-off to the distinguished ethiopian guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" revolutionary people and youngsters and children waved bouquets and colourful silk scarves and danced joyfully. emperor haile selassie waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

accompanying the distinguished guests to kwangchow are chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, ho ying and nan hsu, chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh.

H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie the First Arrives in Kwangchow for Visit in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, arrived here for a visit from shanghai by special plane at noon today in the company of premier chou en-lai to the enthusiastic welcome of local revolutionary masses.

among the distinguished ethiopian guests who also arrived here were h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie; h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw; h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, president of the senate; h.e. ras andargachew massai; his highness ras asrate kassa, president of the crown council; h.i.h. princess ruth desta; her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher; h.e. commodore iskindir desta, deputy commander of the imperial navy; h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, minister of the imperial court; h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, minister in the prime minister's office; h.e. dr. minasse haile, minister of foreign affairs; h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, principal a.d.c. to his imperial majesty; h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, minister of state of pen and private secretary to his imperial majesty; h.e. blatta admassu retta, minister of state of the imperial palace; and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, who is now in kwangchow; liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; ting sheng, leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command kung shih-chuan, jen ssu-chung, chen yu, wang shou-tao, yang mei-sheng, chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai, lin li-ming, liang hsiu-chen, su ke-chih, chiao lin-yi, pai ping, huang yeh and liu kuei-tan; and several thousand revolutionary people.

the paiyun airport today flew the national flag of the empire of ethiopia and the national flag of the people's republic of china. revolutionary masses and art troupes gathered at the airport to await the arrival of the distinguished guests.

the plane carrying his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first landed amid the beating of drums and gongs and cheering. li hsien-nien, liu hsing-yuan and others stepped forward to shake hands cordially with emperor haile selassie. then they accompanied the distinguished guests in walking round to meet the welcoming crowds. people waved flowers, colourful ribbons and the national flags of china and ethiopia. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" young people and children in their holiday best performed dance and released colourful balloons and a band of little red soldiers played ethiopian and chinese songs to express warm welcome to the distinguished guests. emperor haile selassie waved to them in acknowledgement. when the motorcade drove through the city proper to the guest house, the masses along the route clapped their hands enthusiastically to greet the distinguished guests from ethiopia.

also accompanying the guests to kwangchow are chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister; leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, ho ying and han hsu; and chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and comrade ku yi-chieh.

Chairman of Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet in Honor of Ethiopian Emperor H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First and His Entourage

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1971)

liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome h.i.m. haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage on their visit to kwangchow.

chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council, attended the banquet.

the national flags of ethiopia and china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

among the distinguished ethiopian guests who attended the banquet were h.i.h. princess tenagne worq haile selassie, h.i.h. princess sarah gizaw, h.e. lt. general abbiy abebe, h.e. ras andargachew massai, his highness ras asrate kassa, h.i.h. princess ruth desta, her highness princess zuriash worq gebre-egziabher, h.e. commodore iskindir desta, h.e. tsehafi taezaz tefera worq kidane wold, h.e. dr. seyoum haregot, h.e. dr. minasse haile, h.e. lt. general assefa demissie, h.e. ato yohannes kidane mariam, h.e. blatta admassu retta and h.e. dr. makonnen kebret.

liu hsing-yuan and h.i.m. haile selassie the first spoke at the banquet. in his speech, liu hsing-yuan, on behalf of the kwangtung provincial and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and the people of the province, extended a warm welcome to h.i.m. haile selassie the first, the members of the imperial family and the other distinguished ethiopian guests accompanying his imperial majesty on his visit.

liu hsing-yuan said: the people of kwangtung province, like the people of the whole country, appreciate and admire the heroic spirit of the ethiopian people in struggling against foreign aggression and oppression, the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the government of the empire of ethiopia and their contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. we heartily rejoice at the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people and the friendly relations between the two countries. we believe that the present state visit to our country of h.i.m. haile selassie the first will surely further enhance the mutual understanding and the friendly relations of co-operation of the two countries and will help further promote the cause of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism.

in his speech, h.i.m. haile selassie the first said: wherever i have travelled in the people's republic of china, i was accorded with warm and fraternal reception. i have been

moved by the sentiments of friendship which the people of china have manifested to the people of ethiopia and myself. i look forward to the honour of reciprocating the hospitality that we have enjoyed during our sojourn in china.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first added: my experiences in the people's republic of china have been most rewarding and unforgettable. everywhere i went i was impressed with the vitality of the people and their determination to achieve economic and social progress. the china export commodities fair in kwangchow which i have the pleasure of visiting today is an evidence of the many fruits of the constructive labour of your people.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first said: while in peking, i have had the opportunity of discussing matters of mutual interest and international issues with chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other leaders of the people's republic of china.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first said: our two countries have signed agreements concerning economic and technical co-operation and trade. i am of the view that these agreements will open a new horizon of friendship and co-operation between china and ethiopia. furthermore, i am confident that such strengthening of relations will reinforce the link that binds the afro-asian community of states on the basis of the well-known principles of bandung. the relationship between the people's republic of china and ethiopia is based on invaluable principles of co-operation, enunciated at the bandung conference.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first added: while we africans rejoice at the defeat of colonialism in the greater part of our continent, we must always remember that there are millions of africans, particularly in southern africa, who are still under the detestable bondage of colonialism. the organization of african unity continues to assist those africans who are engaged in the struggle for liberation. many nations of the world, including the people's republic of china, are on the side of justice and, therefore, lend their support to this struggle. since there is strength in their unity, the peoples of africa are fully confident that the day will come in the not distant future when those people who are bearing the yoke of colonialism will join the ranks of the free peoples of africa.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the increasing enhancement and growth of the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people and the relations of co-operation between the two countries.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command including ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, jen ssu-chung, chen yu, wang shou-tao, yang mei-sheng, chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai, lin li-ming, liang hsiu-chen, su ke-chin, chiao lin-yi, pai ping, huang yeh and liu kuei-tan.

also attending were chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, ho ying, yu pei-wen, han hsu, ku yi-chien and others who are accompanying the distinguished ethiopian guests to kwangchow.

h.i.m. haile selassie the first, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and provincial revolutionary committee chairman liu hsing-yuan, this afternoon visited china's 1971 autumn exports commodities fair scheduled to open soon in kwangchow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves France for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 11, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo left here for home this noon after concluding a friendly visit to france.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the french prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, and henri froment-meurice, director, and roger duzer, deputy director, of the asian and oceanian affairs of the french foreign ministry.

huang chen, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to france, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

in the guest room at the airport, minister bettencourt and leader of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo made speeches.

minister bettencourt said that the coming to france of the chinese government delegation marked a new step forward in the friendly relations between france and china and was of political importance.

he asked the leader of the delegation pai hsiang-kuo to convey his respects to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

in his speech pai hsiang-kuo thanked the french government and people for their warm, friendly hospitality to the chinese government delegation. he expressed thanks to french president georges pompidou and french prime minister jacques chaban-delmas for their receptions.

delegation leader pai hsiang-kuo said, "the visit will be conducive to the strengthening of mutual understanding between china and france, the consolidation and development of the good relations between them and the promotion of the traditional friendship between the two peoples."

in conclusion he asked the press to convey the chinese people's friendly feelings and good wishes to the french people.

during its stay in france, the chinese government delegation, accompanied by jean bailly, secretary of state to the french minister of finance and economic affairs, and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, visited factories, hospitals, universities, scientific research institutions, municipal construction, scenic spots and historical sites in paris, orleans, tours, toulouse, marseilles and lyons. wherever it went, the chinese government delegation was warmly welcomed and received by the local governments, people and responsible members of organizations concerned.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h left here for peking on the same plane with the chinese government delegation.

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, returned here by air this evening after paying a friendly visit to france.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife arrived here by the same plane.

present at the airport to meet them were li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned including chen hsin-jen, hu shu-tu, chang jui-yun, tu yung-hsi and sun so-chang.

charles malo, minister-counsellor of the french embassy in peking, and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Reactionaries Step Up Militarist Propaganda

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

the japanese reactionaries are making use of various occasions and resorting to different tactics to propagate widely the so-called "glorious deeds" of japanese imperialism in its war of aggression against china and other parts of asia in the past in an attempt to fan up narrow nationalist sentiment among the japanese people so as to lure them into serving again as cannon fodder for an aggressive war, according to a tokyo report.

reactionary gramophone records eulogizing aggression against northeast china on sale

since the beginning of this year, the japanese reactionaries have put on sale large numbers of gramophone records of reactionary military songs. among them is a record called "ah, great manchuria" which contains many reactionary songs composed at the time when the japanese imperialists invaded and enslaved northeast china, such as the "national anthem of manchukuo", "march of manchuria", "military song of the kwantung army", the "manchuria ballad", "suifen river ballad", "dairen ballad", etc. a map of the so-called "manchukuo" is printed on the paper bag containing the record and inside is a big picture of the "asia" express running on the so-called "south manchurian railway". this is done by the japanese reactionaries to extol the so-called "merits" of the "south manchurian railway company" established by japanese imperialism for exercising colonial rule in northeast china. furthermore, the japanese reactionaries organized a forum on so-called "reminiscence of manchuria". the minutes of the forum even describe

northeast china as the "natural realm" of the japanese fascist adventurists. this shows that the japanese reactionaries are still harbouring ambitions towards northeast china and dreaming about a comeback.

play up the "bushido" spirit

the "yasukuni shrine" in tokyo was the place to offer sacrifices to the dead officers and men of the "imperial army" who were killed in the aggressive wars unleashed by japanese imperialism. the japanese imperialists cheated the officers and men of the fascist army telling them that after they were killed on the battlefield, they would become "guardian gods of the state" and would be worshipped in the "yasukuni shrine" and that this is the "supreme glory" for the officers and men of the "imperial army".

the aggressive war launched by the japanese militarists had come to a defeat, but the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have kept intact the "yasukuni shrine", the tool eulogizing the "bushido" spirit and constantly conducted reactionary activities there to fan up militarist mania. under the connivance of the japanese government, reactionary militarist meetings were often openly held there. there is an exhibition hall for militarist propaganda in the compound of the "yasukuni shrine". on display at the exhibition is a world map with the words "a sketch showing the course of offensive of the japanese army and navy". the places which has been trampled underfoot by the japanese aggressive troops were marked in different colours on the map and described openly as the "territories" of the so-called "great japanese empire".

the japanese reactionaries also deliberately displayed in the exhibition hall the "articles and handwritings" of the arch-criminal hideki tojo and the commander of the japanese combined fleet in the pacific war isoroku yamamoto, ardently embellishing these old-time militarists. also on display are articles belonging to some soldiers of the japanese aggressive armed forces who are described as "loyal" to the emperor, "brave and skilful" in battle and having "heroically laid down their lives for the country". the japanese reactionaries whitewash these evidences of aggression by describing them in glowing terms so as to imbue the japanese people with the "bushido" spirit and prepare public opinion for unleashing another criminal war of aggression.

militarist programmes shown on television

the japanese reactionaries frequently broadcast over television in tokyo and other places a very reactionary programme advocating militarism under the title "ah, comrades-in-arms exclamation ah, military songs exclamation" they also organized some veterans who had taken part in the war of aggression against china and other parts of asia according to their former designation in the aggressive army to "give talks" over the television network in "memory" of the aggressive war.

for instance, a unit of the japanese "imperial army" had fought in china throughout the aggressive war since the so-called "shanghai incident" of 1937. now the japanese reactionaries mobilized the remnants of the unit to give ugly performances over a television in tokyo, extolling this fascist unit as a "glorious" unit which had "won impressive military merits". in another programme, the japanese reactionaries described another unit of the japanese aggressive armed forces as that of "valiant fighters

roaming in manchuria and the chinese mainland" and purposely showed a documentary film of this fascist unit when it invaded kaifeng city in honan province in 1940 to glorify its aggressive "exploits".

to eulogize the aggressive war, the actors sang in every programme military songs composed at the time when japanese imperialism was invading china and other places in asia. for instance, they sang: "the army is advancing to suchow. suchow is a good place", "advancing south, advancing north, sometimes attacking sometimes defending, we are marching everywhere", "we will dominate the air in east asia", "we will dash along the oceans and dash to the continents", "lord over the world", etc.

the japanese reactionaries are attempting to use these reactionary military songs and ugly performances advocating aggression to lure the japanese people into dying for them. however these clumsy performances have further laid bare their aggressive ambitions and further increased the japanese people's hatred for aggressive war and the handful of militarists.

War Criminal Nobusuke Kishi Makes Sinister Trip to China's Taiwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

nobusuke kishi, arch-war criminal and former japanese prime minister, made a sinister visit from october 6 to 9 to china's taiwan province to conspire with the chiang kai-shek clique. this is another step of the japanese reactionaries in their intensified efforts to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan".

during his stay in taiwan, nobusuke kishi had secret talks with chiang kai-shek and chiang ching-kuo and attended the 16th session of the anti-china and anti-communist "japan-chiang cooperation committee". at the session, he venomously attacked the people's republic of china and the chinese people in an effort to buck up the chiang clique. he stressed that the japanese reactionaries and the chiang gang are "friends in the same boat" and urged the chiang gang to "straighten up and stand firm".

while nobusuke kishi was conspiring with the chiang kai-shek clique, the reactionary sato government continued its intense efforts to prevent the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and to enable the chiang clique to hang on in that organization. speaking to newsmen in tokyo on october 8, eisaku sato clamoured that "the japan-taiwan relations are unbreakable" and spread once again the "one china, one taiwan" fallacy.

meanwhile, 12 ringleaders of 8 right-wing japanese organizations including the greater japan patriots' party intruded into china's taiwan province on september 23 to plot with the chiang kai-shek clique in the name of "making investigations".

all these conspiratorial activities of the japanese reactionaries have further revealed their wild ambition to re-occupy china's sacred territory taiwan province.

Japanese Ballet Group Performs at Peking Soiree Given in Honor of Diplomatic Envoys, Foreign Guests and RGNUC Officials

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries sponsored a soiree here today to entertain diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, foreign guests and officials of the royal government of national union of cambodia. the japanese matsuyama ballet group which is on a friendly visit to china presented the revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" at the soiree.

attending the soiree were ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, and members of the experts delegation of the d.r.v.n. government he is leading.

present were also leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and the host and other organizations including han nien-lung, wang kuo-chuan, han li-yeh and yuan hua-ping.

the excellent performance of the japanese artistes was received with warm applause.

Japanese Friend Hideo Den Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 12, 1971)

japanese socialist party diet member and special correspondent of "shakai shinpo" hideo den left here for home today after visiting peking, shanghai, nanking, changsha and other places.

CHINA AND LAOS

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 26th Anniversary of Independence Day of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, extending the warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the independence day of laos. full text of the message reads:

sam neua

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence day of laos, i extend the warmest congratulations to the laotian patriotic front and the fraternal laotian people on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

in the past 26 years, the heroic laotian people have traversed a glorious fighting path. for the complete independence and thorough liberation of the fatherland, the laotian people, under the staunch leadership of the laotian patriotic front, have waged long valiant struggles and resisted the war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism, winning one victory after another. particularly in last spring, the laotian patriotic armed forces and people won victories of great strategic importance in the battle of the southern areas of laos, dealing heavy blows at the "nixon doctrine" and the aggressive scheme of "using indochinese to fight indochinese" pushed by u.s. imperialism in laos and other parts of indochina. the laotian people's brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation constitute an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples of indochina and the rest of the world.

of late, u.s. imperialism is still continuing to intensify its war of aggression against laos. while carrying out wanton bombing raids against the liberated areas of laos, it has become increasingly blatant in sending large numbers of reactionary forces of thailand to invade laos. but this cannot in the least save it from its inevitable doom. we are deeply convinced that, under the guidance of the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia, filled with common hatred against the enemy and fighting shoulder to shoulder, will certainly drive the u.s. aggressors out of the whole of indochina.

the chinese and laotian peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people firmly support the laotian people in their just struggle against the invasion of laos by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys the south vietnamese puppets and the reactionaries of thailand, firmly support and assist the laotian people in carrying to the end their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

may the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese and laotian peoples remain evergreen exclamation

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 11, 1971

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Extends Warm Greetings on Lao Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

following is the full text of the people's daily editorial today entitled "warm greetings to the lao people on their glorious festival":

the heroic lao people today celebrate their glorious festival, lao independence day, amidst the song of victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people extend the warmest congratulations and the loftiest militant salute to the fraternal lao people.

the lao people proclaimed the independence of their country on october 12, 1945 after defeating the japanese fascist aggressors. this was the glorious result of the protracted struggle against imperialism and for national liberation waged by the lao people under the leadership of the lao patriotic forces and opened a new chapter in the development of history of laos. in the 26 years since, the lao people have traversed a road from victory to victory through arduous struggle. fighting courageously and tenaciously and advancing wave upon wave, they have, after driving the french colonialists away, resisted the aggressors -- the u.s. imperialists, the world's most ferocious imperialists in the present era. this struggle of the lao people has made a major contribution to the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle of the people of indochina and the world over. the chinese people warmly congratulate the lao people on their great victories.

the lao independence day this year has come at a time when an excellent situation prevails in laos and indochina as a whole. under the wise leadership of the lao patriotic front, the lao people, on the basis of having liberated two thirds of their territory, have won new major victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in last february-march, the lao people, fighting in close coordination and cooperation with the south vietnamese people, wiped out a large number of u.s. aggressor troops and south vietnamese puppet troops in the highway 9 battle and won a magnificent victory that shook the whole world. last summer, moreover, the patriotic armed forces and people of laos triumphantly smashed the "nibbling" attacks launched on the plain of jars-xieng khoang area by the u.s. aggressors together with lao rightist troops and thai accomplice troops. at present, the lao liberated zone has further expanded. the boloven plateau with great strategic and economic significance has been completely liberated. at the same time, marked progress in economic construction and cultural and educational undertakings has been achieved by the people in the lao liberated zone. all these achievements testify to the mighty invincible strength of the lao people.

despite its repeated dismal defeats in laos, u.s. imperialism has not given up its heinous designs. on the one hand, it makes continuous wanton bombing attacks on the lao liberated zone and, on the other, has ordered lao rightist troops and sent more thai accomplice troops to launch new attacks on the patriotic armed forces and people of laos in a vain attempt to save itself from defeat. the aggressive acts of u.s. imperialism have met with resolute counter-attack from the lao patriotic armed forces and people and are vehemently denounced by the people the world over. to

seek a peaceful solution to the lao issue, the lao patriotic front put forth on june 22, 1971 a new 2-point proposal for an immediate ceasefire throughout the territory of laos on the basis of the 5-point political solution advanced on march 6, 1970. the proposal of the lao patriotic front expresses the sincere desire of the lao people for a peaceful settlement of the lao issue and entirely accords with the interests of the lao people, therefore winning the sympathy and support of public opinion in various countries of the world. the chinese people resolutely support the 5-point political solution and 2-point proposal put forth by the lao patriotic front. the lao problem should be resolved by the lao people themselves without foreign interference, u.s. imperialism must stop its aggression on laos, and the u.s. aggressors and thai accomplice troops must withdraw immediately and totally from laos.

holding high the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the people of laos, viet nam and cambodia are now further strengthening their unity, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder. the three indochinese peoples have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, while u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are bogged down in innumerable crises. they can in no way escape from eventual complete defeat no matter what sinister plot they may resort to and how desperately they may struggle. following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people firmly support the lao people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and pledge themselves to be the powerful backing of the lao people. we are deeply convinced that the lao people, closely united with the vietnamese and cambodian people and persisting in protracted people's war, will certainly be able to defeat the u.s. aggressors completely and realize the national aspirations for independence and liberation.

Greet Heroic Lao People on Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

following is an article by the poor and lower middle peasants of the shangyung people's commune, mengla county, hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou, yunnan province, to greet the heroic lao people on the independence day of laos:

china and laos are close neighbours. the chinese and lao people have always supported and assisted each other in the protracted anti-imperialist struggles, and thus forged a profound revolutionary friendship between them. we in the shangyung people's commune in the southwestern border area of the motherland and the lao people burn firewood from the same mountains and drink water from the same rivers. on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence day of laos, the entire poor and lower middle peasants of our commune feel overjoyed and extend warm greetings and high militant salute to the heroic lao people.

the heroic lao people have an anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition. they defeated the french colonialists and the japanese imperialists. now they are waging together with the vietnamese and cambodian people a war against u.s.

aggression and for national salvation. under the leadership of the lao patriotic front and fearing no brute force or sacrifice, they have persisted in a protracted people's war and beat the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys helter-skelter. ' at present the lao patriotic armed forces and people have liberated two-thirds of the lao territory and established people's power in the liberated zone. fighting shoulder to shoulder in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the lao people and the people of viet nam and cambodia have dealt head-on blows at the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs on various battle-fields in indochina and brought about an excellent situation. this is an encouragement to the oppressed people and nations of the world and a powerful support to the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the chinese people always regard as their own every victory of the lao people in their anti-imperialist struggle and every achievement of the lao people in the building of the liberated zone. all our commune members. feel delighted and encouraged whenever they learn about the victories won by the lao people. we should learn from the revolutionary spirit displayed by the lao people in their dauntless struggle under difficult conditions.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation. this is our internationalist duty." we will continue to energetically grasp revolution and vigorously promote production, step up the preparation against war and increase grain output to support the brotherly lao people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to make contributions to the cause of defeating u.s. imperialism, the common enemy of the people of china and laos.

at present, u.s. imperialism, refusing to recognize its defeat, has more flagrantly dispatched large numbers of reactionary thai troops to invade laos, stepped up "nibbling" attacks on the lao liberated zone, intensified the war of aggression in laos in the hope of hanging on in indochina. we indignantly denounce u.s. imperialism for its new war adventures. the chinese people provide a powerful backing for the lao people, resolutely support them in carrying their just struggle against the u.s. aggressors till complete victory.

fight on, the heroic lao people exclamation in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the entire chinese people stand with you, and the people of the whole world stand with you. u.s. imperialism will be defeated and the lao people will win exclamation

Peking Banquet Marks 26th Anniversary of Laotian Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

the china-laos friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the laotian independence day.

supna, representative of the laotian patriotic front; laotian friends general nuon mongkhunvilay and his wife; and other laotian friends in peking attended the banquet.

attending were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned including wang hsin-ting, li chiang, han nien-lung, shen chien, nan tsung-cheng, chou jung-kuo, liu chun, lu wei-chao and kuo tung-chun.

wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and general nuon mongkhunvilay spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, wang kuo-chuan praised the heroic laotian people who, fearing no sacrifice and fighting heroically and perseveringly in a people's war, have kept frustrating u.s. aggression against laos and won brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under the strong leadership of the laotian patriotic front. he said: since this year began, the heroic laotian people, united as one with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples, supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder with them, have won important victories on various battlefields in laos. especially in the beginning of this year the laotian people won a victory of strategic importance in lower laos, dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. thus the laotian people have further consolidated and expanded the liberated areas. with feelings of elation, the chinese people heartily congratulate the laotian people on this victory of theirs.

wang kuo-chuan said: to save itself from its defeat, u.s. imperialism, while intensifying its aggression against viet nam and cambodia, is now stepping up its bombing of the laotian territory, sending more and more mercenary troops of thailand to fight in laos and colluding with the rightists' clique in launching a nibbling encroachment on the liberated areas. nixon openly declared that the u.s. "had the right" not to observe the 1962 geneva agreement on the laotian question and flagrantly expanded the war of aggression against laos. however, the heroic laotian people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition are invincible. they have the iron will and strength of unity to defeat the u.s. aggressors. with the firm support of the people the world over, and united as one with the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and fighting heroically, the laotian people can surely frustrate all the schemes of aggression by u.s. imperialism and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

wang kuo-chuan said in conclusion: the chinese and laotian peoples are brothers and close comrades-in-arms. resolutely

following the great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support to the laotian, vietnamese and cambodian peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until the u.s. aggressors are thoroughly defeated.

general huon mongkhunvilay said: it was on october 12, 1945 that laos officially proclaimed its independence. since then, the day has become a historical festival for the laotian people, a day of the glorious tradition they have created.

general huon mongkhunvilay condemned u.s. imperialism for its conspiracy since 1954 in a vain attempt to turn laos into its new colony and military base. he said: the people of various nationalities of laos, under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front headed by chairman souphanouvong, have carried on a heroic struggle with firm resolve and won great, successive and all-round victories of far-reaching historic significance. since 1968 in particular, the laotian patriotic front and the people and the patriotic neutral forces of laos, in coordination with the fraternal peoples of south viet nam and cambodia and with the support of the great chinese people and the people of north viet nam, have achieved superiority over the enemy in the laotian revolution and seized the initiative on various battlefields. they have been able to wipe out dens of the vang pao bandits, crush large-scale enemy offensives and inflict heavy losses on the enemy. our cadres, soldiers and people, tempered in the arduous struggle, have grown stronger and gained experience and this will enable them to finally vanquish the enemy.

he continued: we will carry forward the spirit of the october 12 independence day, heighten our vigilance and strengthen the unity of all the patriotic forces. we are determined to make all efforts to defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs so as to win ultimate victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

general huon mongkhunvilay said: the laotian revolution is a part of the world revolution and enjoys sympathy and great support from the revolutionary people of the world, particularly from the chinese people. he continued: with the 700 million fraternal chinese people as our close comrades-in-arms and providing us with a powerful backing, we firmly believe that the laotian people are sure to win their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. chinese and laotian comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the everlasting great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and to the great victories won by the laotian people and all other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Back from Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

the chinese table tennis delegation with shih yu-chang as the leader and yueh tai-heng and chuang tse-tung as the deputy leaders returned here by air this evening after paying friendly visits to cuba and chile.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned including yu pu-hsueh, li ching-chuan, li yao-wen, wu fan-wu, tsou po-hsien, lu ting and po ping, and sportsmen.

also present were alfonso fraga perez, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking, and sergio silva p., counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Closes in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 11, 1971)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction came to a successful close here yesterday.

about 6,000 nepalese people from all walks of life visited the exhibition after its opening on october 6. many people wrote on the visitors' book enthusiastic words praising the chinese people for their achievements in socialist construction in the past 22 years under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. they wished chairman mao a long life and the chinese people still greater achievements, and wished for further development of friendship between china and nepal.

during the five days of exhibition, the nepal-china friendship association and the nepal-china cultural association held film shows at the city hall here. over 7,000 nepalese people saw chinese films.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

President of New Zealand-China Society Roy Evans and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

roy evans, president of the new zealand-china society, and his wife left here by air today to visit southern china before going home. they had visited peking, yenan and sian.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members and staff members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including hsi tao-chung, hu li-peng and wang kuan-sheng.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation of Fuel and Chemical Industries Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 10, 1971)

the chinese delegation of fuel and chemical industries with hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries as head and yang min, responsible member of the commanding group for production of the revolutionary committee of hunan province as deputy head arrived here at noon yesterday.

the delegation was received at the airport by kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations of korea, rim gye chol, minister of chemical industry, won dong gu, vice-minister of the ministry of chemical industry, kim yong il, vice-minister of the ministry of metal industry, kim dae sik, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee and bae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs and others.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in korea were also present at the airport.

the chinese delegation left peking yesterday morning. it was seen off at the airport by responsible members of departments concerned han tsun-cheng, wang hsing, tsao ke-chiang and chang ying-chih and others.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun guk and economic counsellor of the korean embassy in china jon dong su were also present at the airport to see it off.

Delegation of Korean Socialist Working Youth League Leaves Wuhan for Changsha

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 12, 1971)

the delegation of the socialist working youth league of the democratic people's republic of korea led by o gwang taek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the league, left here by air today for changsha.

the delegation arrived here from peking on october 9. upon its arrival in and departure from wuhan, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by pan chen-wu, secretary of the hupeh provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; wang pu-ching, standing committee member of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee; wang ke-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. wuhan municipal committee and vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee; and several hundred revolutionary people and youth.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at a banquet given by comrade pan chen-wu on the evening of their arrival. present were representatives of the company to which martyr huang chi-kuang, hero, special class, of the former chinese people's volunteers belonged, representatives of the company to which martyr chiu shao-yun, hero, first class, of the c.p.v. belonged, as well as representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and red guards.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of great friendship and militant unity of the people and youth of china and korea. comrade pan chen-wu and delegation leader o gwang taek spoke, warmly praising the continuous consolidation and development of the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people and youth of the two countries. they wished the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao a long life. they declared that the people and youth of china and korea would always remain united and fight and win victory together in the struggle against their common enemies u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

while in wuhan, the korean comrades visited the site of the central institute of the peasant movement founded by chairman mao in wuchang. they visited a school, factories and the yangtze river bridge, and watched a shooting exhibition by militiamen as well as an acrobatic show and a revolutionary art performance presented by the little red soldiers. the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Delegation of DRVN National Bank

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the national bank of viet nam led by vu duy hieu, assistant director general of the national bank of the democratic republic of viet nam.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were nguyen duy binh, head of the credit and cooperation bureau of the d.r.v.n. national bank; nguyen thi thu ha, assistant director general of the hai phong branch of the d.r.v.n. national bank; and nguyen van giac and tran linh, experts of the foreign exchange bureau of the d.r.v.n. national bank.

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; tran dinh tram, first secretary, and le van chau, staff member, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, were present.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned yin cheng-chen, fan chiu-ssu, chiao pei-hsin, yao chin, jen chin-ming, fang kao, lu wei-chao, liang feng and li wen-kun.

DRVN National Bank Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

the delegation of the national bank of viet nam led by vu duy hieu, assistant director general of the national bank of the democratic republic of viet nam, left here to visit kwangchow by air this morning before going home. the guests are being accompanied by fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of the chinese ministry of finance and the people's bank of china fan chiu-ssu, chiao pei-hsin and yao chin as well as leading members of other organizations concerned.

also present were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and other officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

the delegation had visited places of historical and cultural interest in peking and had been to hsiyang county and the tachai production brigade in shansi province, as well as tientsin and fushun. it was given a warm welcome by the local revolutionary people wherever it went.

Chinese Artists' Delegation Leaves for Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

a chinese artists' delegation led by comrade kao hung left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. members of the delegation are comrades liu chun-hua and kuan chi-ming.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned including liu yung-shou, wang liang-chih, lu wei-chao, wang li-min and keng hsueh-wen.

tran dinh tram, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Military Attache Gives Army Day Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

the military attache of the polish embassy in china, colonel antoni aponowicz, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon to mark the anniversary of the founding of the polish people's army.

chen chi-teh, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned pan yung-ti, yu chan and chu kai-yin, attended.

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak was present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in peking were present.

CHINESE RED CROSS

Red Cross Society of China Protests against Invitation to Saigon and Phnompenh Puppets to League of Red Cross Societies Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

the red cross society of china sent a cable to the secretary general of the league of red cross societies, on october 9 protesting against the league's invitation of the "red cross societies" of the saigon nguyen van thieu puppet clique and the phnompenh lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique to attend the 31st session of the board of governors of the league of red cross societies.

the cable says, "the red cross society of china hereby lodges a protest with the league of red cross societies against its invitation of the nguyen van thieu puppet clique and lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique to attend the 31st session of the board of governors. we firmly maintain that it is only the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the royal government of national union of cambodia that are the sole genuine representatives of the south vietnamese people and the cambodian people and that only the liberation red cross society of south viet nam and the red cross society of the kingdom of cambodia with princess monique sihanouk as its president are entitled to send representatives to the 31st session of the board of governors of the league of red cross societies."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Li Ten-sheng, Peng Shao-hui Meet and Fete Vacationists' Group of Romanian Officers Led by Army General Ion Tutoveanu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

comrade li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, this evening met the vacationists' group of romanian officers led by army general ion tutoveanu, director of the military academy of the romanian armed forces. hosts and guests had a most cordial and friendly talk.

present were mrs. duma, wife of the romanian ambassador to china, and colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife.

also present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned tung chao, wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin and li lien-ching.

afterwards comrades li teh-sheng and peng shao-hui gave a banquet in honour of the romanian comrades.

Romanian Industrial Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

a grand opening ceremony of the industrial exhibition of the socialist republic of romania was held here this morning at the peking exhibition centre.

attending the opening ceremony were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi teng-kuei and li teh-sheng, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and 2,500 revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

present were ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry, and members of the romanian government delegation he is leading; aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking; badica mircea, leader, and brad remus, deputy leader, of the industrial exhibition group of romania; and major general dinu stelian, leader of the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania, and members of the troupe.

the peking exhibition centre today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and romania. hanging side by side in the entrance hall are a huge portrait of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and a huge portrait of comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council. the national flags of china and romania fluttered over the square of the exhibition centre. a big slogan at the exhibition reads: "long live the unbreakable friendship between the people of romania and china exclamation"

badica mircea, leader of the industrial exhibition group, declared the exhibition open. the band played the national anthems of romania and china.

minister avram and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, spoke amid warm applause.

minister avram said: the opening of the exhibition is an expression of the many-sided, friendly cooperation between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china. the exhibition reflects the achievements of the machine building industry, the leading sector of romania's national economy. these achievements are the fruits of the selfless labour in developing industry of the romanian working class and people under the leadership of the romanian communist party.

he said: under the leadership of the romanian communist party, the romanian people are working hard to carry out the decisions of the tenth congress of the party and build a socialist society which is developed in all spheres. they are going all out to fulfil the tasks of the new five-year plan (1971-1975) and have achieved tremendous successes. we hope that this exhibition will provide an opportunity for the fraternal chinese people to get acquainted with these successes.

minister avram praised the chinese people for the outstanding achievements they had scored in various fields. he said: the

romanian people, as the friends and comrades-in-arms of the fraternal chinese people in the cause of building socialism and communism, heartily rejoice over the achievements of the chinese people. they sincerely hope that the chinese people will win brilliant victories in their efforts to build socialism and make the people's republic of china prosper and strong under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung.

he expressed the conviction that the exhibition would make contributions to further developing the friendship between romania and china, to deepening the mutual understanding between the two peoples of romania and china and to strengthening the many-sided cooperation between the two peoples.

on behalf of the chinese government and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, comrade wu teh warmly greeted the opening of the romanian industrial exhibition.

he said: the rich variety of products on display at the exhibition reflects the important achievements made by the romanian people in all fields of socialist economic construction under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, and mirrors the rapid growth of romania's industrial production. this is due to the efforts of the industrious and valiant romanian people who adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance and persist in the struggle to oppose imperialist power politics and safeguard their national independence. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the achievements of the fraternal romanian people and wish them new and still greater achievements in the cause of building and defending their socialist motherland.

he said: not long ago, an exhibition on china's socialist construction was held in bucharest, the capital of romania, and now the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic is being held in china. this is conducive to promoting the understanding between the two peoples and strengthening the cooperation between the two countries in socialist construction. the current romanian industrial exhibition provides the chinese people with a good opportunity to learn from the romanian people. we believe that the exhibition will be warmly welcomed by the chinese people and will be a success.

comrade yao wen-yuan cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony. chinese and romanian comrades visited the exhibition together. they carried on cordial conversation with each other.

covering a total area of more than 10,000 square metres, the exhibition displays various types of machine tools, oil drilling equipment, electrical appliances, chemical products, transport vehicles, farm machinery, plastic products and works of art and craft.

among those present on the occasion were leading comrades of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including comrades keng piao, li shui-ching, chien chih-kuang, li chiang, fang yi, li yao-wen, jen yun-chung, feng hsuan, chen chieh, chen wei-chi, tseng shao-tung, li chung-chi, wang sing, chi yi-ting, lin tse-sheng, hsieh pei-yi, shen hung, yu hsia, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, wang lei, wang wen-lin, li lien-ching, wang kuo-hsien and kao lu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Romanian Government Delegation Leader Gives Grand Reception on Occasion of Opening of Romanian Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

ioan avram, leader of the romanian government delegation and minister of machine building industry of romania, gave a grand reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the opening of the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic.

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chi teng-kuei and li teh-sheng, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, attended.

minister ioan avram and minister of china's first ministry of machine building li shui-ching spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship between the people of china and romania.

in his speech, ioan avram thanked the chinese government and people for their support and assistance to the work for arranging the romanian industrial exhibition.

he said: developing the romanian-chinese relations is part and parcel of the consistent policies of our two parties and two governments. our two parties, two countries and two peoples are constantly developing the friendship and fraternal cooperation based on marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism and on the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, mutual benefit and mutual assistance. we believe that the exhibition will make its due contribution to promoting and deepening the friendship and relations of cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china.

he went on: the romanian people heartily rejoice over the great achievements made by the industrious and talented chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

minister li shui-ching said: the romanian industrial exhibition opened in peking today. leading comrades of the chinese party and government as well as more than 2,500 peking revolutionary people of all circles attended the opening ceremony and were warmly received by you. now, you give this grand reception. on behalf of the chinese government, i express heartfelt thanks to you.

he continued: from your industrial exhibition we have seen with our own eyes machine tools and various industrial products, which are up to advanced levels, created by the romanian people with their labour and wisdom. the exhibition mirrors the important achievements made by the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu in the cause of socialist construction through self-reliance and hard struggle and by using their own natural resources. we rejoice over the achievements and successes of the romanian people and wish you new and still greater achievements in your cause of building and defending socialist romania.

also present at the reception were leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation

army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including comrades wu teh, tsao li-huai, chien chih-kuang, fang yi, li yao-wen, feng hsuan, chen chieh, chen wei-chi, tseng shao-tung, wang hsing, chi yi-ting, lin tse-sheng, chou tzu-chien, liu wei, yu hsia, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, wang lei, wang wen-lin, li lien-ching and kao lu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

also present were romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and mrs. duma; iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking; badica mircea, leader, and brad remus, deputy leader, of the group to arrange the romanian industrial exhibition; and members of the romanian government delegation.

Romanian Pictorial Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

the pictorial exhibition on romania's socialist construction closed here today.

the exhibition showed the achievements of the romanian people in industry, agriculture, culture, education and other fields under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu. the masses in the chinese capital had visited the exhibition in large numbers since it opened on september 28.

the visitors warmly praised the romanian people for adhering to the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance and wished them still greater successes in socialist construction.

Peking Opening Ceremony for Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe's Performances in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1971)

an opening ceremony was held here this evening for the performances in china of the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania.

li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council, attended the ceremony.

the romanian comrades who attended the ceremony on invitation were: ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine building industry of romania; army general ion tutoveanu, director

of the military academy of the romanian armed forces; major general dinu stelian, leader of the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of romania; aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; badica mircea, leader of the industrial exhibition group of romania; and other romanian comrades who are now in peking.

comrade ting hsi-lin, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and art troupe leader dinu stelian spoke at the ceremony.

comrade ting hsi-lin said: the friendly performance tour of china of the romanian army "doena" art troupe is bringing us not only the art of singing and dancing of the romanian people but also the profound fraternal friendship of the romanian people and army for the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army. i extend a warm welcome to the art troupe on its performance tour of china on behalf of the cultural group under the state council of the people's republic of china, the general political department of the p.l.a. and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and also of the chinese literary and art workers and the audiences consisting of workers, peasants and soldiers.

he said: the romanian army art troupe visited china on several occasions and made valuable contributions to strengthening the friendship and the relations of cooperation between the two peoples and the two armies of china and romania and between the literary and art workers of the two countries. we are convinced that the current visit will make new contributions to promoting the mutual understanding, to strengthening the cultural exchange between the two peoples and the two armies of china and romania and to developing their friendship and cooperation.

comrade ting hsi-lin wished the romanian army art troupe every success in its performance tour of china.

troupe leader dinu stelian, on behalf of all the members of the art troupe, extended warm and friendly greetings to the chinese people, the chinese literary and art workers, and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters. he said: during our stay in china, we will acquaint the chinese people with some aspects of the romanian socialist art and literature created under the leadership of the romanian communist party. by way of singing and dancing, we will reflect how the romanian people and commanders and fighters of the army are working enthusiastically and vigorously for the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the new five-year plan and the realization of the programme set forth by the tenth national congress of the romanian communist party. at the same time we can get a direct knowledge of the profound revolutionary changes that have taken place in various fields in china and the brilliant achievements made by the diligent chinese people in building socialism under the leadership of the glorious chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung.

he continued: along with the china dance drama troupe now visiting romania, our performances and visit will make contributions to further strengthening the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china.

after the speeches, the artistes of the romanian art troupe presented songs, dances and other items including "ode to

our party", "prosperous motherland", "motherland, party" and "ready to respond to the call". these items depicted the actual life of the romanian people and army, their ardent love for their motherland and their loyalty to the romanian communist party, and demonstrated their firm determination to safeguard their state sovereignty and territorial integrity. the romanian artistes also performed chinese songs and dances including "the east is red", "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "harvest dance" to express the profound friendship between the romanian and chinese people. their excellent performance drew rounds of thunderous applause from the audience. at the end of the performance, comrades li teh-sheng, wu teh and other comrades went on stage, shook hands cordially with the artistes and congratulated them on their successes.

the ceremony was sponsored jointly by the cultural group under the state council, the general political department of the p.l.a. and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

also attending the ceremony were leading members of departments concerned including liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, li shui-ching, tien wei-hsin, li yao-wen, hsieh fu-min, shen chien, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, chai cheng-wen, wang ti-kang, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, li lien-ching and wu hsiao-ta.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Leader of Delegation from Turkey Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1971)

cinar baban, leader of the delegation from turkey, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh; leading members of departments concerned wang ming-chun, chu chien-pai, hsia hung, li chuan, chou chuen, hsing jen-hsien and li ping-chuan; and leading members of china's various national imports and exports corporations.

cinar baban said in his speech: we will quickly convey to the turkish people the regards and sympathy of the chinese people who are under the wise leadership of the great founder chairman mao tsetung. we will tell the turkish people that the great chinese people are a great people who ardently love peace, respect the dignity of mankind, sovereignty and independence, and know how to wage great struggles to safeguard their independence and sovereignty. he proposed a toast to the happiness of the people of turkey and china.

vice-minister chen chieh said: the visit to our country of the turkish delegation led by cinar baban has made significant contributions to promoting the friendship between the chinese and turkish people and developing trade between china and turkey. we believe that the trade relations between the two peoples and the two countries of china and turkey will grow constantly.

Delegation from Turkey Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1971)

the 19-member delegation from turkey led by cihat baban left here by air today to visit nanking, shanghai and kwangchow in the company of wang ming-chun, a deputy department director under the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

they were seen off at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned including cheng fei, chu chien-pai, nsia hung, chou chueh and li chuan.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Party Branch of A Production Brigade in Shantung Earnestly Practices Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, October 10) The Party branch of Fanchiachuangtzu brigade, Huanghua commune, Chuch'eng hsien, Shantung Province, consciously carries out the principle of democratic centralism consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. It forms a united, fighting collective.

In March this year, this brigade quarried some stone for use as building material for the state. This brigade formerly made a decision that after all the stone material required by the state had been fully delivered to the state, the remaining stone could be made available to the collective and the commune members through collective arrangement if they needed stone. Later, a commune member wanted to reserve a few cubic meters of stone material for private use in building a new house in autumn. Chang Wen-yu, secretary of the Party branch, thinking that the quantity of stone material quarried had already exceeded the quantity specified in the plan and that it was possible to make available a supply of stone material for use by commune members, readily promised to meet this commune member's demand. After that, some comrades criticized Chang at a meeting, saying that he was acting in contravention of the resolution adopted by the collective. Chang Wen-yu did not say anything but he thought to himself: Why make such a fuss over this problem? Don't I, a secretary, have the right to decide even a question of a few cubic meters of stone?

A few days later, some other commune members also asked for stone for their own use. It then dawned on him that if everybody made the same demand, whose demand should be met and how could the state task be fulfilled?

At that moment, he recalled the comrades' criticism a few days ago and felt this criticism was very sensible. "If every one of the comrades of the Party branch committee takes arbitrary action as I have done, what is the use of the collective's adopting resolutions?" With this question in mind, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs." He came to realize that, being a member of the Party branch committee, he had the duty to carry out the committee's resolution but did not have any right to take arbitrary action. "After taking the post of secretary," he said to himself, "I think that I am head and shoulders above other people and I may be excused from carrying out the decisions taken by the collective. This is a reflection of the bourgeois idea of privilege in myself."

Having realized this, he examined himself at a meeting of the Party branch committee on his own initiative, relentlessly repudiated the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the leaders are wiser than other men," vigorously fought against his idea of being "head and shoulders above other people" and having privileges. He also went personally to the commune member and explained to him the state of affairs. He told him clearly that his former promise was a mistake and this promise should be withdrawn. As a result of his acting in this way, the unity among the "squad members" of the Party branch was promoted, the masses were deeply satisfied and all the comrades were taught a lesson.

In the course of practicing democratic centralism, the "squad leader" of this Party branch constantly exchanged ideas with all committee members and discussed with them any problem that came up.

Before this year's summer sowing started, Chang Wen-yu, secretary of the Party branch, went to other localities to learn the experience of growing summer-sown hybrid sorghum, and the commune also demanded the growing of this variety of sorghum on a suitable acreage. After returning to the brigade, he suggested at a meeting of the Party branch that the area to be planted to summer-sown hybrid sorghum this year should be expanded to 800 mow instead of 400 mow provided for in the original plan. At that time, some comrades suggested letting various production teams ruminate over this idea before drawing a conclusion. Chang Wen-yu insisted on "growing the sorghum first" lest the farming season should be missed. Two days later, he visited the production teams and saw that most of them did not act on his idea and some of the Party branch committee members paid no attention to this matter. Then he realized that he worked in too simple a way, that he regarded his words as final without seriously discussing the matter with other comrades, and that this could hardly set the "squad members" in action and could not possibly lead the masses to advance together.

Having learned this lesson, he got together with the comrades of the Party branch committee to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, transmitted to them afresh the spirit of the instructions of the higher levels, gave them a detailed account of the experience of other localities in growing summer-sown

hybrid sorghum, and made an analysis of the condition of trial planting of this variety of sorghum in this brigade last year and the favorable conditions for expansion of the growing of this sorghum in large fields. After full discussion, all comrades eventually concurred in expanding the acreage planted to summer-sown hybrid sorghum to 800 mow and also put forward many helpful views. As a result, under the leadership of all members of the Party branch committee, the masses worked with united efforts and accomplished their task of sowing ahead of schedule, the quality of sowing being better than that in any of the past year.

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CADRE EDUCATION

Conduct Education for Cadres Successfully for the Sake of Consolidating the Proletarian Dictatorship

by

The CCP Committee of the "May 7" Cadres' School, Tungch'eng Ch'ü, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1971)

Three years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao issued a brilliant directive, "The sending of the broad masses of cadres downward to do labor is a very good opportunity for cadres to study anew. Except for the aged, the feeble, the sick and the crippled, all should be sent. Cadres in service should also go downward to do labor in separate groups." From practice, we have come to understand deeply that such a great directive by Chairman Mao is a beacon light showing the way for the proper handling of education for cadres and further consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

A Fundamental Way for the Training of Proletarian Cadres

Our cadres' school was established in early November, 1968. Over 2,500 cadres have come to the school in succession for training. In the light of personal practical experience, they all said in praise: "The directive issued by Chairman Mao on 'the transfer of the broad masses of cadres' represents his greatest concern and greatest love for the whole body of cadres! To do labor at the lower levels in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive is an invaluable and excellent opportunity for studying anew."

Such an excellent opportunity first of all provides a good opportunity for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

More fundamental to the cadres' educational effort is arming their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. By going downward to do labor, the cadres combine reading and studying with practice in the three major revolutionary struggles and received re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. This helps putting on a firm basis the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive, "In studying Marxism, we must not only learn from books but mainly through class struggle, work practice and contact with the worker-peasant masses. Only in this way can we really learn something." The anti-Marxist method of study calling for separation of theory from practice peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has been shattered. The "May 7" cadres' school is therefore a very good classroom for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the course of setting up the school, we inherited the Anti-Japanese Academy's glorious tradition of "studying and taking up production

simultaneously." We oppose not only the practice of "studying behind closed doors" but also the practice of "replacing study with work." We make a point of setting aside a reasonable amount of time for reading and studying and for productive labor. A stress is laid on conscientious reading and studying in association with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Everyone deeply feels that being at a cadres' school, one can study with a receptive mind and apply what is studied creatively and get touched to the bottom of the soul and reap the maximum benefit in the ideological field. Consciousness in conscientious study is raised on a general basis.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a cadre came under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He attached more importance to his official work than to the study of revolutionary theory. After he joined the cadres' school, a summing-up of his own positive and negative experiences from the high plane of line struggle made him realize his own previous mistakes. The basic cause, he found, was his failure to study and apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively. At the school, he associated practice with conscientious study. Later, he was transferred to a leadership post on a street Party committee. He assiduously applied himself to a study of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works and to a study of "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin. He led the "squad" of the Party committee in study. This gave a boost to the mass campaign for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in this area.

This excellent opportunity is also one for participation in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and the establishment of a proletarian world outlook in the course of revolutionary practice.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice and only from the three kinds of practice--social production struggle, class struggle and scientific experiment." Without getting involved in revolutionary practice in the struggle against the class enemy, we cannot understand and grasp the laws governing class struggle. Without getting involved in collective productive labor, we cannot foster and maintain the feelings of laboring people. The "three-separations" counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line was pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i in a vain attempt to turn cadres into a revisionist tool rebellious to the revolution and the laboring people. For the cadres to go downward to do labor and take a direct part in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles smashes the idealist "self-cultivation" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk. Favorable conditions are created for the remolding of the bourgeois world outlook and the gradual establishment of a proletarian world outlook.

Over the past three years, we have organized students to take up hard productive labor and take an active part in class struggle in the role of ordinary laborers. In the course of productive labor, they doggedly place proletarian politics in command and give prominence to training people and tempering their thinking.

For instance, every winter, students of the whole school are organized to walk on foot to the city to gather and haul night soil. Throughout each winter, they persevere in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This plays a beneficial role in shattering the bourgeois outlook on a miserable and happy life, on the beautiful and the ugly, and on official-civilian relations and in fostering the feelings of the laboring people.

This excellent opportunity is also one for receiving re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants and following the road of integration with workers and peasants.

Is it the heroes or the slaves who make history? This fundamental difference between the materialist concept of history and idealist concept of history is reflected in the line for cadres' education. It is a question depending on whether we take the masses as teachers and follow the road of integration with the worker-peasant masses. The idealist concept of history prompted Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind to negate the great role of masses of people in creating history and pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line divorced from the masses. Transferring cadres to do labor represents a thorough criticism of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It paves a broad way for the integration of cadres with the workers and peasants.

Guided by the open-door guideline for running schools, our cadres' school included in the school's educational scheme the assignment of students to teams for training. Be it a busy or slack farming season, a long or short period of transfer, the practice of going outdoors is doggedly followed. In the period of stay in a team, mass work is combined with re-education so that students can experience life in the raw and see the world in its real light in the mass struggle. Practice shows that by mingling with the poor and lower-middle peasants, one can get a teacher everywhere and receive re-education every minute. The practice of combining schooling with assignment to a team can speed up the ideological revolutionization of cadres.

Before arriving at the cadres' school, an on-the-spot cadre considered himself one of a poor peasant's family, a worker with over 20 years spent in revolution. He had not committed any serious mistake in his work. To him his own world outlook seemed near to having been transformed. After arriving at the school, he first found himself unused to labor. During his period of stay with a team for training, he noticed an old Party member who had a period of guerrilla experience behind him and a son gloriously sacrificed to the revolution. Yet he never claimed credit or sought fame and wealth but devoted himself single-mindedly to the production of more grain for the revolution. He got up early and worked late doing collective productive labor. The cadre could not help thinking of the idea of viewing things in terms of position and remuneration that he cherished back at the office. In subjecting himself to a comparison, he saw his own ideological shortcomings. Thereafter, he paid attention to imposing a strict demand on himself. He consciously remolded his thinking. Back at the office, he energetically aroused other comrades to receive training in the cadres' school.

Numerous facts show that the transfer of cadres downward is a fundamental way for making a success of education for cadres in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As far as every cadre is concerned, it is an excellent opportunity for the transformation of the world outlook and the raising of ideological consciousness.

An Inevitable Road in the Revolutionization of Public Offices

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "On-the-job cadres should also go down to the lower levels to do labor in separate groups," the Party committee of the ch'ü this year decided to subject on-the-job cadres to train in the cadres' school by turns. Members of the leading squads of the ch'ü revolutionary committee and the units directly under it, including militarymen, cadres and the masses, all went to the cadres' school for training in separate groups over different periods. The cadres of public offices at the ch'ü level and basic-level leading cadres went to the cadres' school by turns to receive further education.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, the broad masses of cadres have enthusiastically gone to school for training. But a minority of comrades on first entering the school lacked an adequate understanding of the great significance of labor at the lower levels. Taking a look at themselves, these comrades thought it unnecessary to remold themselves. When taking a look at a public office, they also thought it seemingly unnecessary to bother about labor at the lower levels.

After study and practice in the cadres' school, the students have become increasingly aware that a spell of labor at the lower levels by on-the-job workers is not something inconsequential but something that cannot be done without. The following main points stand out in a summing-up of the reasons given by everyone after an analysis:

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In a socialist society, the basic contradictions remain those between the relations of production and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base." After this great revolution, the superstructure of our country dovetails more into the socialist economic base. But the situation of the superstructure and economic base complementing and contradicting each other will continue for a long time. A certain bureaucratic style and the like in state organs must be constantly forestalled and overcome. To carry out the practice of assigning on-the-job cadres to labor at the lower levels in separate groups in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive is a fundamental measure for solving certain contradictions in Party and administrative organs incompatible with the socialist economic foundation, maintaining close ties between cadres and the laboring people and overcoming bureaucratism and preventing revisionism.

The establishment of Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels represents a great victory for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. But the establishment of new squads does not mean

an end to the two-line struggle. Since the kind of world outlook will determine the kind of line being put into practice, the on-the-job cadres must stick to a correct political orientation, thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and earnestly remold their world outlook. The transfer of cadres to do labor at the lower levels provides a very good way for the remolding of world outlook.

As for the various ideas that hold "remolding is unnecessary," they just cannot hold water. Chairman Mao teaches us, "In building a socialist society, every man must undergo remolding." Whether old, middle-aged and young people or militarymen, cadres and the masses, we are all confronted with a subject of study related to continuous remolding of world outlook and prevention of invading bourgeois ideas. To say "remolding is unnecessary" is in essence to advocate the idea of being "born correct" and "born advanced." This is stuff represented by idealist transcendentalism.

After a summing-up of experiences and lessons in wielding and exercising power from the high plane of line struggle, the students all felt the need for their own continuous remolding. For instance, some comrades felt that they had developed a feeling of arrogance and self-complacency after joining a new squad. Some comrades found themselves unused to a sedentary office life, were fond of drifting about high above and were tinged with the beginnings of official airs in departure from the masses. Some other comrades reviewed their own practice of not constantly going deep into the midst of the masses and not persisting in collective productive labor, which resulted in their failure to distinguish and see clearly the new trends and new features in class struggle. With deep feeling they said, "To guard against an unfavorable change and revisionism and wield and exercise power properly for the proletariat, we should really go downward to do labor!"

The benefits reaped by the broad masses of students in the cadres' school and the changes following their return to their work posts are eloquent proof that for on-the-job cadres to head downward to do labor in separate groups is an inevitable road for the revolutionization of public offices.

Take the comrades of the ch'ü revolutionary committee sent to the cadres' school for instance. During the period of their stay at the school, they studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical works and vigorously criticized the "black four theories" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers. They raised their consciousness in adhering to dialectical materialism and historical materialism. After labor training and a course of re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, they strengthened their mass viewpoint and deepened their feeling for the people laboring with them. Of everything they gained the most important was a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Most fundamental to the reform of state organs is the maintenance of close ties with the masses."

After return to the office, under the leadership of the ch'ü revolutionary committee, they energetically improved their work style. They did away with the previous practice of spending too much time in the office, listening to briefings and reports too often and asking for an excessive supply of data.

They went deep into the midst of the masses to strengthen investigation and study. After unearthing problems, they rendered timely help in seeking a solution. On discovering advanced experience, they sought a timely summing-up and popularization. Recently they checked up on several units which conscientiously applied themselves to study and the criticism of revisionism and rectification and looked into the state of ideological development of their leading squads. This helped the leadership of the ch'ü revolutionary committee in laying hold of first-hand data as a guide to work at the ch'ü level.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "With the political line decided, the cadres become the decisive factor." To enable the cadres of the whole ch'ü to implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are determined to make a good job of training of on-the-job cadres by turns under the leadership of the ch'ü revolutionary committee and do our part in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

* * *

Receive Further Studies in the Midst of the Three Major Revolutionary Movements

by

Li Ping-hsün (李炳勛),
A Cadre Assigned to a Production Team in Kaiyüan Hsien, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1971)

"For the broad masses to go downward to do labor affords cadres an excellent opportunity for studying anew." Practice of over two years in following the "May 7" road makes me deeply feel the unmatched brilliance and incomparable correctness of this teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Thorough Break with the Airs of An Official

I was a deputy secretary of the supervision committee of the former provincial Party committee. After coming into the city, and not having studied properly books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, I came under the poisonous influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's idea of "joining the Party to become an official" and assumed more and more the airs of an official. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses criticized my style of an official. This made me see a little of the harm of the airs of an official of the exploiting class. But it was after my transfer to the lower levels to do labor that I made up my mind to break thoroughly with the airs of an official.

While still with the provincial "May 7" school, I one day saw a chick jump onto the cooking range in a peasant's home. Instead of chasing it away, I chided the old peasant, saying, "You should pay more attention to hygiene." The old peasant asked me, "Old Li, what kind of work did you do for a living when in Shenyang? It seems that you must have been quite an official!" These words exposed my bureaucratic way of criticizing the masses. In the winter of 1969-70, I brought my whole family to settle down in a production team in the countryside of K'aiyüan hsien. I thought that after a year of training in the cadres' school, I should be able to rid myself of the airs of an official and make revolution in the role of an ordinary laborer. Yet the assumed aura of an official is something that is very stubborn. On another occasion, there came a torrential rainfall at midnight. I hastily threw on my clothes and dashed to the courtyard. Without asking for an explanation, shouted at the old poor peasant on watch duty, "It's raining cats and dogs outside. And you're still in bed!" The old poor peasant walked out of the building and said, "The courtyard has been cleared of everything. How could we have let damage be done to the collective's grain?" I asked myself why I had not first checked whether the job had been done by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Instead I again spoke like an official.

I studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "A change in the world outlook is a fundamental one." I studied what was written by Marx and Engels in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party": "The communist revolution aims at a most thorough rupture with the bonds of the traditional system of ownership; it is not the least strange that in its own development it must make a most thorough rupture with traditional ideas." I came to understand that as a Communist Party member committed to continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, I must break with the bourgeois world outlook ideologically. The core of the bourgeois world outlook is "self" and the airs of an official assumed by cadres represent a manifestation of the bourgeois "self." To continue making revolution, we must consciously break with the old idea of "officials are superior and ordinary people inferior," which has been the belief for several thousand years, and the idea of "joining the Party to become an official" and the "theory of the masses being backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i.

With awareness acquired this way, I took the initiative to rid myself of the bourgeois airs of an official. First, I fought vigorously the beginnings of bureaucratic airs in the depths of my soul to nip the evil in the bud. Second, I laid hold of displayed bureaucratic airs as a target for vigorous attack and seriously summed up lessons learned. By thus fighting here and there, I came to taste something sweet. I was determined to keep fighting all the time and strive to foster the proletarian world outlook marked by adaptability to the role of the exalted or the lowly, an "official" or a commoner. The aim was to serve the people better.

Never Stop Fighting for A Minute

For an old cadre and old Party member, to have one's revolutionary youthful vigor aroused through a spell of labor at the lower levels means to increase one's consciousness in class struggle and line struggle and continuous revolution, and to carry on and develop the vigorous revolutionary spirit displayed in the years of war against the class enemy.

When I first joined a production team in the countryside, the team was just busy delivering grain to the state under a procurement program and preparing for winter production. With the manure basket on my back, I made rounds collecting manure early every morning. In the day time, I helped in grain threshing and hauling. Later, the pace of delivery of grain to the state suddenly slowed down. I did not know where the trouble lay. An old poor peasant said to me, "Old Li, it's just impossible to pay sole attention to production and forget class struggle!" This terse criticism by a poor and lower-middle peasant hit me where it hurt most. I recalled the time I worked on the supervisory committee of the old provincial Party committee. I paid sole attention to cases of production and not cases of politics, acting contrary to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. I committed a very serious mistake then. Now I again directed efforts toward production alone. Was I not following the old steps?

With this problem in mind, I seriously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and vigorously criticized the theory

of the dying out of class struggle. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade and the revolutionary committee, we relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants in making penetrating investigations and studies. We dragged out a rich peasant element who was bent on attacking and sabotaging grain procurement work. Very quickly the task for the delivery of grain to the state was fulfilled.

Living facts of class struggle make me realize that if cadres transferred to the lower levels for labor stay content with just getting sun-tanned and calloused without striving for heightened consciousness in class struggle and line struggle, then they will fall short of the goal of receiving "further studies." The most important point is to acquire a deeper awareness of the Party's basic line and adhere to the philosophy of struggle. Every minute we are alive we must fight all 60 seconds. We must give our whole life to struggle for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

Great Dynamic Force Behind Continuous Revolution

by

Chou Ch'un-sheng (周春盛),
Secretary of the Party Committee of Fouliu Commune,
Jungch'eng Hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1971)

One of the first group of students of the "May 7" Cadres' School of Jungch'eng hsien, I was assigned to Fouliu commune after completion of my term of study. Every time I think of the life at the cadres' school, I feel a surge of infinite gratitude for the great leader Chairman Mao and gratitude for the excellent opportunity for making further studies. An opportunity that enables me to make continuous progress along the broad path of continuous revolution.

I was formerly a secretary of the Party committee of Shangchuang commune. Under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, I was plagued with many shortcomings and mistakes in the performance of my duties. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, I received the criticism of the revolutionary masses. However, deep down I felt resentment to it. Only after joining the cadres' school in October, 1968, did I come to see my own problem.

In the past, I thought that as one born and raised in the countryside and committed to rural work I was not involved with the problem of detachment from labor and from the masses. After a period of strenuous and hard labor in the cadres' school, I gradually realized that labor at the grassroots level was markedly different from the labor I did when I was a secretary of the commune. In the past, I went down to the lower levels but only in the role of an "official" dabbling in things on a cursory round. During my spell of labor, the communes had nothing but light work for me. This represented actually a criticism of me but I took it as a mark of respect and solicitude from the commune members. When laboring in the cadres' school, I did so in the capacity of an ordinary laborer standing the test of tough, tiring, filthy and dangerous work all the time. When transferred to a stone-crushing shift, I was afraid that I might be unequal to the strain of work. I shrank from the stone-blasting business as something dangerous. In my mind raged an acute struggle. After a course of revolutionary mass criticism and labor practice, I found it increasingly clear that though from a poor peasant's family and committed to rural work, I had come under the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. I developed the bad idea of being an official or the master and the bad style of detachment from the masses. It just would not do if I should refrain from a serious effort toward the remolding of my world outlook!

What gave me the most profound education was this incident: In the summer of 1969, our class was assigned by the cadres' school to Wafangchuang brigade of Lunghsü commune to do labor and receive re-education from poor and

lower-middle peasants. On my entering the village, a white-haired old lady came up to welcome me. Holding my hand in hers, she said, "Ah, Old Chou, where have you been in these few years? You have been in my mind day and night. Now with you back, it is a wish come true." For a moment, I was stupefied. I just could not place this old lady. Displeased at being forgotten, she said, "Oh, now you are an official, so we are just strangers to you. I'm none other than Mother Yüan!"

It suddenly dawned on me that she was Lady Yüan Wen-hsiu, a surviving member of a martyr's family. Over 18 years ago, I put up at her home as I worked in this village. She treated me like her own son and showed me every care in every way. This time I again stayed at her home. She told me that in the past 18 years she had tried to keep tabs on me and to inquire about my well-being. Yet I had never given her a thought. To refresh my memory of class suffering as a stimulation to my closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution, she specially fixed me a bitter-memory-recollection meal. Her eyes moist with tears of emotion, she spilled out the history of her family suffering in the old society. As I listened, I got so moved that tears coursed down my cheeks. In the old society, my family was one of seven with nothing in the world but a 0.9 mow postage stamp-sized square of land. Father carried things for the landlord. The back-breaking job scarcely fetched enough to keep us from going on an empty stomach most of the time.

At last, from the bottom of her soul, the old lady addressed me, "Ah, Old Chou! In the past, you teamed up with us poor folks in making revolution. You had nothing in mind but the goal of putting power in the hands of the poor and making them follow Chairman Mao along the socialist road. Hereafter, you must obey what Chairman Mao says and wield and exercise power properly for us poor and lower-middle peasants!"

The kind of education received at the cadres' school forms a powerful force behind my closely following Chairman Mao in making continuous revolution.

At the end of 1969, I was transferred by the organization concerned to Fouliu commune as chairman of its revolutionary committee. At that time, the revolutionary committee of the commune had decided on the construction of three reservoirs in one winter and one spring. I joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying Chairman Mao's teachings on the building of water conservation works and the development of agricultural production. The poor and lower-middle peasants put forward many rational suggestions. With the battle call sounded, I brought my bedding to the most unfavorably placed and difficult worksite of Heikuang Reservoir to join the masses in a hard fight. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary people braved wind and snowstorms and fought the severity of cold. They overcame one difficulty after another and at last accomplished the task according to plan. The wishes of the masses for many years were fulfilled. The poor and lower-middle peasants encouraged me saying, "Though away from the cadres' school, Old Chou still maintains the vim and vigor displayed in school. He is an official but does not act like one. He is just like one of us."

On one occasion, with my belongings on my back, I headed for a most backward brigade to stay and work at a selected point. I first devoted myself to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and mobilized the masses in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must in no way forget class struggle." We also vigorously criticized the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature and theory of the dying out of class struggle and firmly relied on the masses in taking the lid off class struggle. This put this brigade into the ranks of the advanced. Practice makes me realize deeply that only by doing as we did in the cadres' school by directing vigorous efforts toward self-revolutionization and education of people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, can we triumph over the most overwhelming odds in the world."

* * *

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Shanghai Machine-Building Industry Achieves Remarkable Success in Improvement of Products

- Breaking foreign conventions and following our own road of industrial development

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1971)

(NCNA Shanghai, October 8) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant idea: "Break foreign conventions and follow our own road of industrial development," the broad mass of workers, cadres and revolutionary technical personnel on the machine-building industrial front of Shanghai, with Taching as an example, are relentlessly grasping the struggle between the two lines in the field of production technology and penetratingly unfolding massive improvement of products. From the improvement of products, they are seeking material supplies, equipment, higher output, better quality, more varieties, and labor to promote the development of machine-building with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the leadership of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, the workers of the machine-building industry of Shanghai have carried out gradual innovation of electric machines, electric appliances and "three machines and one pump" (wind-blowing machines, refrigeration machines, compressing machines and water pumps which were imitations of backward foreign designs produced by the machine-building industry in relatively large quantities and were used most extensively and had the most influence on various sectors of the national economy. Last year, they grasped 229 key products of these three trades, concentrated strength on fighting two battles and fulfilled their innovation tasks in a period of only four months. This year, they are continuing to grasp the innovation of products, and at the same time, placing major effort on the production and popularization of the improved products, enabling new products to contribute their strength to socialist construction at an early date. In a period of over one year, the Shanghai machine industrial front has innovated a total of 380 items of backward products, over 50 percent of which have been put into serial production.

The practice of the Shanghai machine-building industrial front has proved that the innovation of products is one of the important channels for developing machine-building with greater, faster, better, and more economical results, and is also an important part of the content of the factories' struggle-criticism-transformation, with great superior characteristics:

(1) New products from the innovation are smaller in size, lighter in weight, simpler in structure, easier to use than their prototypes and are of higher efficiency and better quality. They not only would reduce production costs and increase output but economize raw materials as well.

(2) The adoption of new technique, new materials and new designs in the process of innovating products has enabled many products to win a place in the advanced ranks.

(3) The innovation of products has fully tapped production potentials within factories and enterprises and raised labor productivity, enabling a number of factories to increase their production by considerably large margins without increasing the use of raw materials, equipment, labor and factory buildings.

The mass innovation of products has pushed forward the innovation of engineering methods, the innovation of equipment and technical innovation. In order to put the improved and new products into production rapidly, many factories display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in the manufacture of various kinds of equipment, specialized equipment and automatic production lines all by themselves. Twelve electric cable factories under the Shanghai Electric Machine Company re-fitted 62 sets and manufactured 34 sets of electric cable equipment of various kinds within less than one year, greatly raising labor productivity.

The major innovations of products carried out by a number of factories and enterprises have brought about changes in the sphere of production management of whole factories. Take for example the production of electric cables with thread covering by Shanghai No. 1 Electric Wire Factory. After the change-over from cotton weaving into the use of plastic for the outer covering, the technological process was reduced from the original 15 processes to 9 processes, the use of equipment was reduced from 48 units to 12, personnel were reduced from 79 in three shifts to 15 in two shifts, and the annual output was increased from 38,000 kilometers to 52,000 kilometers. Each year the factory can save 96 tons of rubber and 1,070 bales of cotton yarn for the state, reducing the cost of products by 30 percent.

The innovation of products is a technological transformation as well as a profound ideological revolution. In the course of innovation of products there existed a struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines. The broad mass of workers on the Shanghai machine-building industrial front have on the one hand relentlessly criticized the philosophy of foreigners' slaves that blindly worshipped foreign products and ceaselessly eliminated its remaining pernicious influence. At the same time, they used the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" in dealing with original products and persistently carried out scientific analysis of original products, retaining their rational components and changing irrational components.

In the machine-building industry, the fly wheel is the heart of the "three machines and one pump." A number of bourgeois technical "authorities" considered them as forbidden areas, allowing only imitation but forbidding any innovation for a long period of time, causing the efficiency standard of these products to remain at a low level all along. This time the workers of Shanghai Water Pumps Factory relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "using imitation to oppress creation" pushed by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang, broke fetishes and superstitions, liberated

thinking, promoted the proletarian spirit of making thoroughgoing revolution by daring to think and daring to act, and then dissected this "heart." After making one experiment after another, they finally succeeded in turning out a new flywheel. By using this new flywheel, axile-flowing water pumps for irrigation can raise its work efficiency from 78 percent to 82.5 percent.

When the workers of this factory were making innovation to products, they did not utterly negate the original products but retained and utilized a number of useful components of the products. This factory formerly produced a kind of acid-proof pump by imitating foreign products of the 1930's and its work efficiency was only one-third of that of ordinary pumps; but this kind of pump had a special "self-suction capability" which was suited to the requirement of chemical industrial units where corrosive liquids were used. During this innovation of products, the workers used the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" in carrying out analysis and comparison, retained the rational components of this pump, and succeeded in turning out a new type of acid-proof water pump that had "self-suction capability" and a work efficiency two times higher than that of the original products, receiving praise from consumer units.

In the course of making innovation of products, the Shanghai machine-building industrial front has extensively aroused the masses in launching mass movements. They carried out two sets of "three-in-one combination"--one was a "three-in-one combination" in which workers, leadership cadres and revolutionary technical personnel participated, and the other was a "three-in-one combination" which included the consumer units, manufacturing units, and designing units, fully arousing the activeness of various quarters.

The deep-well pumps produced by Shanghai Deep-Well Pumps Factory were imitations of backward foreign products and the workers had proposed to make innovation as early as in 1958. But a small handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois "authorities" of the factory at that time merely relied on a small number of people who manufactured things behind closed doors. As a result, they trial produced four sets of sample pumps but all of them were inoperable.

This time the factory aroused the masses to recall the history of struggle in the innovation of products, relentlessly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as "the philosophy of foreigners' slaves" and "the theory that the masses are backward" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, and fully aroused the activeness and creativeness of the broad masses. They originally planned to spend three months in a fight to turn out submerged pumps, but it took them only 18 days to innovate successfully three types of deep-well submerged pumps. At the rate of its annual output of 2,000 units of pumps, they would be able to economize 1,000 tons of steel products and over 1,000 tons of cast iron components for the state each year.

The leadership of Shanghai People's Electric Appliance Factory, No. 2 Machine Tool and Electric Appliance Factory, Shanghai Crane and Electric Appliance Factory at first feared that the innovation of products might affect the fulfillment of their annual production tasks. Subsequently, they

aroused the masses, unfolded revolutionary criticism and repudiation. Within less than half a year, the three factories successfully innovated 55 items of backward products that were imitations of foreign makes, putting an end to the history of imitation of backward foreign products by the three factories. Not only did they not slow down their daily production, but they fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule.

The Shanghai machine-building industrial front aroused the masses not only during their innovation of products but also during their organization to put new products into serial production in order to unfold mass movement. Shanghai Electric Motors Factory used aluminum-wire motors instead of copper-wire motors last year, completed the innovation of products of two large series, six models, and 38 specifications, and tests showed that they were all effective. The Party committee of the factory continued their efforts after the success, organized the cadres to carry out investigations and research in various workshops for six times, penetratingly aroused the masses to make technical innovation and to innovate technological equipment, enabling the innovated products to be put into production within the short period of five months. As of the end of June this year, they have manufactured 195,000 kilowatts of aluminum-wire electric motors, saving large amounts of iron, copper, silicon steel sheets for the state.

Chairman Mao taught us: "If there is activeness of the broad masses but there is no leadership backbone to appropriately organize the activeness of the masses, then the activeness of the masses will not only fail to last but also will be unable to advance toward the correct orientation and rise to a higher level." In the course of innovating products, leadership cadres at various levels on the Shanghai machine-building industrial front have actively given support to the revolutionary and creative spirit of the broad masses, strengthened ideological leadership and organizational leadership, thereby impelling the movement of innovating products to advance ceaselessly.

An auxiliary worker of the Shanghai No. 1 Water Pumps Factory discovered from his daily transporting of water pump chassis that the different weight of chassis for similar pump machines would waste several hundred tons of steel products for the state. With a high sense of political duty, he carried out a detailed investigation, analysis and comparison of the weight of 16 types of pump chassis, and sent a letter to the factory revolutionary committee with the investigation results, putting forth suggestions for innovating the products and economizing raw materials. The factory revolutionary committee grasped this advanced case, aroused the masses of the factory to carry out mass investigation, mass discussion, mass exploitation, and mass innovation, rapidly resulting in a situation in which everybody tried to rack their brains and devise methods. They spent only 20 days to realize the innovation of water pumps of 17 types and 27 specifications. These water pumps have all been put into serial production this year.

Simultaneous with their giving support to the revolutionary and creative spirit of the masses, the leadership at various levels on the Shanghai machine-building industrial front have also paid attention to leading the broad masses to combine their revolutionary spirit with a scientific

attitude, to go through experiments, to acquire a scientific and mathematical basis before making innovation in a planned way. When leading the worker masses to innovate the 120-horsepower diesel engine, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the Shanghai Diesel Engine Works organized the masses to carry out repeated scientific experiments, to fully grasp the scientific data necessary for innovating this diesel engine. Then they innovated the booster and added an intermediate cooler to raise this product to 330 horsepower. The quality of some innovated products have shortcomings and the leadership of the Shanghai machine-building industrial front is continuing to support and encourage energetically the masses to persist in the innovation and assist them to raise the quality of products, effectively arousing the revolutionary activeness of the masses.

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HSIEN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

Outstanding East China Hsien Revolutionary Committee

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 14, 1971)

the hsingkuo county revolutionary committee in kiangsi province, east china, has led the masses in marching forward along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in accordance with his teaching: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory".

following chairman mao's great revolutionary practice, it makes careful investigation and study, keeps in close touch with the masses, learns from them modestly and does its work in a down-to-earth way.

this county was commended by the great leader chairman mao during the second revolutionary civil war. he invited comrades from the county and changkang township to hold fact-finding meetings and wrote the brilliant articles "survey of hsingkuo" and "survey of changkang township". in his article "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work", chairman mao pointed out that "the comrades in hsingkuo have done first-rate work and deserve our praise as model workers", and issued the great call to "create thousands of townships like changkang and scores of counties like hsingkuo".

after it was set up in december 1967, the revolutionary committee took note that the county had relied on invincible mao tsetung thought in doing first-rate work and becoming a model county in an earlier period. to score still greater victories, the committee decided, it should study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and carry forward the fine style of work fostered by chairman mao at that time.

the revolutionary committee always gives first place to using mao tsetung thought to educate and remould people, carries out education in revolutionary tradition and strengthens the ideological revolutionization of the leading group.

the members of the committee went to wencbangkung, where chairman mao ran a cadres' agrarian revolution training class during the second revolutionary civil war. then they went to changkang brigade, where chairman mao made investigations when it was changkang township. they started study classes in these places to learn chairman mao's great revolutionary practice. they went to places where chairman mao had done physical labour to take part in collective labour, so as to retain their fine qualities as working people, never to be divorced from physical labour and the masses.

hsingkuo county is one of china's old revolutionary base areas. before liberation, as a result of the ravages by the reactionary kuomintang, the hills were badly eroded and the level of production was very low. with the concern of chairman mao and the communist party, the county has scored achievements since liberation in transforming the hills, controlling the rivers and developing production. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents peddled such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "money in command" and "let specialists take charge of transforming the hills and harnessing the rivers". this hampered the work.

the county revolutionary committee summed up the lessons of the past and decided to check erosion so as to end backwardness in the county.

in this effort, the revolutionary committee members followed chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well." they went to the grass roots to make investigations at selected spots, work with the masses and learn from them. the experience they summed up was applied throughout the county.

a leading cadre went to work and carried out investigation in chiaochi production brigade, the most seriously afflicted in the county by erosion. led by him and the brigade cadres, the peasants worked hard that winter and the next spring. they covered the 260 hectares of barren hills with shrubs and initially stopped erosion. representatives of the people's liberation army and the masses on the committee made investigations in other communes and brigades. they finally produced experience suitable to different kinds of soil in order to transform the hills. this gave an impetus to the county's work.

hsingkuo county had built a fairly big reservoir as part of its effort to control soil erosion. due to neglect by the former county party committee before the cultural revolution, the spillway had long been subject to washing by flood water, posing a serious threat to the main dam. early in 1969 the county revolutionary committee decided to have the spillway repaired before the high water season came. some technicians, however, said this was impossible for it would take at least five months to complete the work. li tzu-hou, a p.l.a. representative and vice-chairman of the committee, said: "chairman mao teaches: 'the masses are the real heroes'. so long as we rely on mao tsetung thought and on the masses, we can overcome all difficulties." reviewing the mistakes of the former county party committee, a representative of the masses related how it had relied on a few specialists who carried out isolated experiments with large sums of state appropriations and brought very little result. he said the project could surely be completed before the high water season if the masses were fully aroused.

li tzu-hou then went among the masses to find ways to shorten the time for repairing the spillway. the county revolutionary committee organized 1,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters, cadres and militiamen for the job. the project was completed in 70 days, 20 days ahead of schedule, thus relieving the reservoir of the threat. li tzu-hou was praised by comrades for carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and for his fine style of work.

following his example, the other leading members on the county revolutionary committee paid greater attention to going among the masses. chen pao-lin, chairman of the committee, persisted in making investigations to solve problems arising in work, although he had undergone a major operation that removed three-fourths of his stomach. when the early rice fields of some production teams suffered from pests last spring, chen pao-lin walked a long distance to learn from people who had worked out effective ways to destroy the pests. a people's war to prevent the pests was later launched throughout the county and this helped to bring a good harvest of early rice. he was praised by the masses for working hard and integrating himself with the masses.

the representatives of the masses on the county revolutionary committee worked at their original posts most of their time

in line with chairman mao's instruction "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties." they live among the masses, working and studying with them. they resolutely carry out, first in their own units, the instructions from the higher authorities and decisions of the county revolutionary committee. when the committee instructed the local government offices, factories and mines to run farms if possible so as to become self-sufficient in grain, meat and vegetables and at the same time temper the cadres in line with chairman mao's may 7 directive, the units immediately put the instruction into effect.

the county revolutionary committee has paid great attention to its own ideological revolutionization. under the leadership of the county party committee, it often holds meetings to listen to criticisms from the revolutionary masses and cadres, so as to rectify its style of work. this helped some of the committee members overcome the complacency which they showed after they had made some achievements.

through rectification campaign, the committee members have received education in ideology and political line, raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines and improved their style of leadership. over the past three years they have led the masses in building about 1,000 big and small water control works and planting trees on tens of thousands of hectares. two-thirds of the county's farmland is now ensured good stable harvests despite drought and excessive rains. last year the per-hectare grain yield exceeded the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, and the total output of early rice this year was higher than in 1970.

Minority Cadres in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Mature Politically

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 14, 1971)

many outstanding cadres of minority nationality in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region have come to the fore, nurtured by great mao tsetung thought and guided by the party's policy towards nationalities. they unite as one and over the past few years have actively led the people of various nationalities in building the border areas of socialist china.

uighurs, kazakhs, huis, khalkhas, mongolians, uzbeks and tajiks are among the dozen nationalities which have produced minority cadres. some have become secretaries of county party committees, chairmen of county revolutionary committees and leading party and government members of the chou and the autonomous region. six party members of minority nationality from sinkiang attended the party's ninth national congress, and one of them was elected a member of the party central committee, and another an alternate member. the over-whelming majority of the commune and brigade cadres in the rural and pastoral areas are of minority nationality. many hold leading posts in factories, mines and cultural, educational and health institutions.

most of the cadres are from poor peasant or herdsman families and some of them were farm hands or hired herdsmen.

they were brutally oppressed and exploited by landlords and herdsowners in old society. they hate the old society and love the new one. their class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines have been raised, especially after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution. they seriously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take part in collective productive labour and go deep among the masses. in the course of revolutionary struggle they remould their world outlook and steel themselves into revolutionary fighters.

the story of joutzutuerhti of uighur nationality mirrors the growth of such minority cadres. formerly a farm hand, he is now chairman of the turfan county revolutionary committee and secretary of the county committee of the chinese communist party.

for generations joutzutuerhti's family worked for landlords. he worked for a landlord at the age of nine and was treated like a beast of burden. he threw himself into the land reform movement after he and the people of various nationalities in sinkiang were liberated from the rule of the reactionary kuomintang in the winter of 1949 by the people's liberation army sent by the great leader chairman mao. he joined the communist party of china in 1952. he led the people in organizing an agricultural producers' cooperative and was later elected a co-op director. he was praised by the masses for assiduously studying chairman mao's works and resolutely carrying out the great leader's proletarian revolutionary line. during the cultural revolution, he was elected secretary of the party committee and revolutionary committee chairman of turfan county.

communist party member anhsimu of uighur nationality is a worker of the urumchi thermos flasks factory. after he was elected revolutionary committee member of the factory, he has always borne in mind chairman mao's great teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'." he studies and works with the masses and consults them whenever he had problems. once he led the workers in overhauling the glass melting furnace. as he climbed up the three-metre high furnace to discharge the slag, he suffered from an attack of stomach trouble. he persisted until the furnace was repaired. the masses said: "we fully trust such leading cadres."

halatihatzu was a poor kazakh herdsman. after being elected a member of the party committee of hsinyuan county and of chienchin commune, he has studied and applied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao still harder and kept close contact with the herdsmen by constantly going among them. in early 1969 a flock was marooned in a snow-bound gully after an unusually big snowstorm. halatihatzu came to help save the flock belonging to the collective. he started a mao tsetung thought study class with the herdsmen and studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles with them. they were determined to save every sheep despite hunger and fatigue. they travelled 20 kilometres during the day to gather grass for the sheep. at night the lambs and weak sheep were moved into the tents to be tended. all the sheep were saved. the 150 ewes he was in charge of safely tided over the storm and they gave birth to more than 100 lambs.

many minority leading cadres work vigorously at their posts. they lead the masses in breaking down old conventions and in developing production. communist party member maotahung

of khalkhas nationality was elected standing committee member of the annochi county revolutionary committee. to end the practice of nomadic grazing by the khalkhas people, to ensure the supply of winter fodder for the animals and to enable the herdsmen to become independent of state grain, he made investigation in the tungfeng herdsmen's commune during the cultural revolution. he organized a farming group there. led by him, the group dug an irrigation ditch of a dozen kilometres to conduct melted snow to some 70 hectares of newly reclaimed farmland. the harvests from the land have not only brought more winter fodder, but provided more than enough food grain for the people. the commune now has surplus grain to sell to the state every year. their good experience in agriculture and animal husbandry is useful for other pastoral areas.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Big Advances in Health Work in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1971)

shanghai has made tremendous progress in health work under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

a medical and health network has been built in shanghai, china's biggest city. it now has about six times as many medical workers as before liberation. many endemic diseases have been brought under control. millions of people take part in extensive patriotic health campaigns every summer and autumn. they concentrate on eliminating pests and diseases. big progress has been made in hygienic conditions and in customs and habits. this helps improve the people's health and grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

shanghai was a semi-colonial city before liberation in 1949. medical service for the working people who lived in slums was very poor. sewers, cesspools and other places were breeding spots for flies and mosquitoes and infectious diseases seriously affected the health of people. it is true shanghai had hospitals before liberation, but they served only the exploiting classes.

after liberation, under the guidance of chairman mao's great call "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions", the people worked hard to improve sanitation. before liberation garbage littered the densely populated nanking road, huaihai road, peking road and other business centers of the city. the people got organized after liberation to clean up these streets and have kept them tidy.

tremendous changes have taken place in shanghai's former slum areas which before liberation accommodated close to one million working people. one of such areas is fankua neighbourhood. the bad sanitary conditions and rampant

epidemic diseases took many lives. new buildings have now replaced low, dirty sheds and broad roads cover the former open ditches. the people have planted trees and flowers. this neighbourhood has become a new and pleasant place for workers to live in.

shanghai's workers for years have made multi-purpose use of waste gas, water and residue. they make more products for the state and improve the environment.

the party organizations led the medical workers after liberation in transforming and reorganizing the old hospitals. they re-built or expanded many hospitals, stations for preventing and treating diseases and neighbourhood clinics. the city districts all have well-equipped hospitals. each county or people's commune on the city outskirts has its own hospital and every production brigade has its own clinic. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, co-operative medical service has been popularized on the outskirts.

cholera, smallpox and plague have been eliminated. those who suffer from typhoid, typhus, tetanus and infantile paralysis can get good treatment. measles and diphtheria are under control. schistosomiasis (snail fever), once rampant on the outskirts, has been virtually eliminated. all this was due to the mass efforts to carry out chairman mao's principle "put prevention first."

shanghai has also made great achievements in medical science and research. guided by mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary medical workers set up special research centres. while placing stress on treating common and recurrent diseases, the medical workers have also made efforts to scale the heights of medical science. the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital now can successfully rejoin severed limbs and fingers; the shanghai chungshan hospital saved a man whose heart had stopped beating for sixty one minutes. a deep-going mass movement to study chinese herbal medicine and to integrate modern with traditional treatment is developing. the medical workers have also made widespread use of acupunctural anaesthesia.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Central China Commune Increases Mechanization

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 13, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of a people's commune in central china's hupeh province are mechanizing their farm work in line with chairman mao's teachings.

on the basis of collectivization and relying on its own efforts, the liuchi commune in hsinchou county now has 16 tractors, 29 diesel engines, 40 electric motors and four trucks, 260 other agricultural machines, and 4,100 semi-mechanized farm implements. irrigation and drainage, threshing and processing of farm and side-line produce have been mechanized. field work, transportation and plant protection

are fully or partly mechanized. this has brought about an all-round development in production. for nine years running, the per-hectare yield of grain and cotton surpassed the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development. livestock raising, side-line production and fisheries are thriving. with the collective economy being increasingly consolidated, the commune is making an ever bigger contribution to the state.

after the land reform the poor and lower-middle peasants of this area on the northern bank of the yangtze river firmly took the socialist road and in the winter of 1955 set up the county' first advanced producers' co-operative in response to chairman mao's call "get organized". this increased production, but new contradictions arose.

double-cropping of cotton and wheat was practised in the area. since half of the annual farm work was done in summer and autumn, the manpower was not enough. fights against drought or waterlogging added to the tension.

chairman mao teaches: "the social and economic physiognomy of china will not undergo a complete change until the socialist transformation of the social and economic system is accomplished and until, in the technical field, machinery is used, wherever possible, in every branch of production and in every place." this clarified people's thinking and the commune mapped out a plan for mechanization in 1956.

two different views clashed. some people said that they should have state appropriations to buy machines. but the poor and lower-middle peasants argued that they should rely on themselves to accumulate the money and mechanize farming to make a greater contribution to the country.

they expanded production and raised the per-hectare yields of cotton and grain. public accumulation funds grew, as did the income of the commune members. they took grain as the key link and developed a diversified economy. they processed their farm and side-line produce to increase the public funds. at the same time, they practised economy.

they first bought small and urgently needed machines and then bigger ones. the machinery helped raise production speedily.

but the road was not smooth. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in agriculture pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in 1962 in an attempt to smother mass initiative for mechanization. the commune members, who are loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line, bore in mind chairman mao's teachings and firmly resisted liu shao-chi's wrong line. the commune bought nine engines and set up a machinery station that year. and per-hectare yield of grain and cotton for the first time hit the targets set in the national programme.

the great proletarian cultural revolution gave an impetus to mass enthusiasm for mechanizing farming by self-reliance. the agricultural machinery bought in the past four years has 2.6 times the horse power of that in 1965. the commune peasants made equipment by their own efforts to set up a repair workshop. now the commune can handle most of the overhauls of tractors and engines.

the question arose of how to bring the machinery into full play.

for a time some people who were influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line used the tractors for transportation to earn money instead of assigning them fully to farm work. the commune party committee took hold of this and conducted education in ideology and political line among the cadres and workers of the machinery station. through discussions and revolutionary mass criticism they came to see that machinery should serve agriculture so as to ensure stable high yields. they conducted scientific experiments and tried to do as much farm work as they could. nowadays, tractors can do 15 kinds of farm work while engines are used for a dozen kinds so that the farm machinery is put to use all year round. machine-ploughed acreage now accounts for 90 per cent of the commune's farmland. farm mechanization has saved much labour power which is now used to better field management and make technical innovations so as to raise the per-unit yield. in the past only one rice crop was grown on the 130 hectares of paddy field. now 40 per cent of the area is devoted to three crops a year while the rest yields two crops. capital construction of farming is faster now with machines. labour power has been saved to add 81 chief and branch irrigation channels, dig 4.5 kilometres of field ditches, level 40 hectares of land, reclaim 33 hectares of land and improve the irrigation system of the commune. since last autumn, commune members have sunk 47 pump wells with indigenous methods and basically solved the problem of water in dry seasons. they have constructed roads, and now trucks and tractors run between all the 71 production teams.

farm mechanization has propelled the development of commune-run industries and side-line production. on the basis of giving priority to agriculture, the commune used some labour power saved for industrial and side-line production. it has established 13 enterprises, including a stock-breeding farm, a fishing team, a machinery plant, a farm-machinery plant, an insecticide factory and a brick-kiln. more than 800 people are engaged in these undertakings, accounting for 20 per cent of the commune's labour power. the total value of industrial and side-line production last year reached 34 per cent of the total value of agricultural and side-line production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Closes in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 12, 1971)

the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction closed in kabul yesterday.

officials of various departments of the royal government of afghanistan, youth and students, workers, peasants and herdsmen totalling over 2,100 saw the exhibition during its one week running.

writing in the visitors' book, many visitors enthusiastically praised the brilliant achievements which the chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao have made in industry, agriculture, culture and art, medical and health work as well as other fronts. they hoped that the chinese people will achieve even greater successes in building their country. they wished for the continuous development of the traditional friendship between afghanistan and china.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Power Station Work Team Returns to Peking from Honan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

the albanian feerze hydro-electric power station work team led by rahman hanku, vice-minister of construction, returned to peking today after paying a friendly visit to central china's honan province in the company of chien cheng-ying, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power.

the albanian comrades-in-arms left peking to tour honan on october 13. liu chien-hsun, chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, met and feted rahman hanku and the other albanian comrades that evening.

on the afternoon of october 13, the albanian comrades-in-arms went to see the yellow river dykes and were told how the dyke was maintained and reinforced. they were accompanied by wang wei-chun, standing committee member of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, and chou chuan, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the yellow river conservancy committee under the ministry of water conservancy and electric power.

this morning the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the hungmen people's commune of hsinnsiang county and saw how it improved saline land.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Joint Communique on Restoration of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Burundi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

joint communique on the restoration of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of burundi

with a view to developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of burundi have decided to restore the diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from october 13, 1971.

(signed)
chung hsi-tung
representative of the government of the people's republic of china

(signed)
protais mangona
representative of the government of the republic of burundi

done in dar es salaam, october 13, 1971

CHINA AND EGYPT

Photo Exhibition on China Closes in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 12, 1971)

the photo exhibition "socialist china in advance" sponsored jointly by the egyptian ministry of culture and information and the chinese embassy in cairo closed here today.

more than 3,000 egyptian people from all walks of life visited the exhibition since it opened on october 5.

many people enthusiastically wrote down their impressions on the visitors' book. a friend named mahmoud wrote, "i am very proud of the big progress achieved by the great chinese people in various fields. we arab people respect the industrious and courageous chinese people because they are struggling against imperialism and the system of exploitation of man by man."

a steel worker ghalaly wrote, "i am very glad to see the huge achievements made by the chinese workers. may the chinese steel workers achieve greater successes."

hamid, a university student, wrote, "it is admirable that great china has scored big progress. it is a result of the wise leadership of chairman mao. salute to the great chinese people. salute to the great leader chairman mao tsetung."

many visitors expressed their common desire that the friendship between the chinese and egyptian people further develop.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

H.I.M. Haile Selassie the First Leaves Kwangchow for Iran After State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 13, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, emperor of ethiopia, and his imperial majesty's entourage left here for iran by special plane at noon today after paying a state visit to china.

chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council, chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, and comrades lin chia-mei and hsu han-ping were at the airport to give emperor haile selassie and the other distinguished ethiopian guests a warm send-off.

on hand were liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and ting sheng, leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and others.

the paiyun airport today flew the national flags of china and ethiopia. cherishing profound feelings for the ethiopian people, several thousand local people gathered at the airport to give the distinguished guests a warm send-off.

when emperor haile selassie, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and revolutionary committee chairman liu hsing-yuan, walked round to say goodbye to the crowds, the airport was astir with the beating of drums and gongs. it resounded with the shouting of "long live the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" emperor haile selassie and the other distinguished guests stepped onto the plane and waved farewell to the crowds. people waved flowers and colourful ribbons to bid the guests bon voyage.

present at the airport were leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry ho ying, yu pei-wen and han hsu and comrade ku yi-chieh who accompanied the guests to kwangchow.

also present were leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command including kung shih-chuan, jen ssu-chung, chen yu, wang shou-tao, yang mei-sheng, chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai, lin li-ming, liang hsiu-chen, su ke-chih, chiao lin-yi, pai ping, huang yeh and liu kuei-lan.

this morning, his imperial majesty emperor haile selassie the first and the other distinguished ethfopian guests, accompanied by liu hsing-yuan, went to a hospital attached to the kwangchow chungshan medical college to inspect surgical operations under acupuncture anaesthesia. when they came to the hospital they were warmly welcomed by the chinese medical workers.

H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie the First Sends Message to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

h.i.m. haile selassie the first, emperor of the empire of ethiopia, sent a message to chairman mao today on board the plane on his way from china to iran. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party

peking

we wish to take the opportunity of our departure from your excellency's great and friendly country to extend to you, the leaders and people of the people's republic of china our deep appreciation for the very warm reception and the friendly hospitality which you have accorded to us during our unforgettable visit to china. we are very pleased to say that we are very much impressed by your great achievements and what we have seen in the course of our visit. we wish you continued good health and long life so that you will be able to carry on with the great work which you have successfully performed thus far for the good and well-being of your friendly people.

haile selassie
emperor

H.I.M. Emperor Haile Selassie the First Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

h.i.m. haile selassie the first, emperor of the empire of ethiopia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai today on board the plane on his way from china to iran. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

kwangchow

as we leave the people's republic of china after our official state visit we wish to thank your excellency and through you the government and people of china our heartfelt thanks for the spontaneous and tumultuous welcome accorded to us wherever we went during the visit. wish to reassure you that we shall long cherish this visit which has opened a new chapter in our relations and which has no doubt helped in further strengthening the bonds of friendship and the areas of cooperation between our two countries both in the interest of our two peoples and the cause of afro-asian solidarity. accept your excellency, our best wishes for your personal well-being and continued success of your dedicated endeavours which are directed for the ever growing progress and prosperity of your friendly country.

haile selassie
emperor

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of iran in the people's republic of china arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan Chairman of Revolutionary Command Council and Prime Minister Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

moammer gaddafi, chairman of the revolutionary command council and prime minister of libya, has sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing heartiest congratulations on the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

"on the national day of the people's republic of china, i have the pleasure in sending both you and the friendly people of china in the name of the arab republic of libya my heartiest congratulations and best wishes, hoping that you will always keep in good health and that your people will advance and prosper."

MALAYSIA

New Victory of Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

the malayan national liberation army won a new victory on september 16 in an ambush on the highway linking kroh, in perak state, with betong, in thailand, broadcast the "voice of malayan revolution" today.

on that afternoon, the radio said seven enemies were killed and nine wounded, including two officers, when the liberation fighters opened intense fire on an enemy convoy as soon as it came into the ambush ring.

despite the fact that there were three heavily-guarded enemy pillboxes nearby, the radio said, the n.l.a. fighters with rich combat experience and the support of the broad masses succeeded in laying the ambusn, dealt a heavy blow at

the enemy and moved away safely after the victorious operation.

When the enemy dispatched a detachment to search the mountain on September 17, the radio said, eight enemies including two officers were killed or wounded by mines planted by the liberation fighters.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

M.P. Akpoyoware, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of nigeria in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

The nine-member chinese government trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min returned here by air today after successfully concluding its friendly visits to finland, sweden, norway and denmark.

It was greeted at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned including tang hai-kuang, tu yung-hsi, sun so-chang, shen lien-chun and chang hsing-chiao.

Also present were finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy in peking, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg, charge d'affaires ad interim of the norwegian embassy in peking sverre bergh johansen, and secretary of the danish embassy in peking flemming bjork pedersen.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Artists' Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 13, 1971)

the chinese artists' delegation, headed by comrade kao hung, art instructor of the military museum of the chinese people's revolution, arrived in hanoi by air on the afternoon of october 11 for a friendly visit to viet nam at the invitation of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were le van loc and may van hien, members of the standing committee of the association of art of viet nam, and others. first secretary of the chinese embassy in hanoi shih hung-chao was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Ceremony Welcoming Pakistan Track and Field Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a welcoming ceremony at the peking workers stadium this afternoon on the occasion of the friendly visit to china of the pakistan track and field team. after the ceremony the chinese and pakistan athletes gave a friendly exhibition.

attending the ceremony and watching the exhibition were s.a. hassan, leader of the pakistan track and field team; k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife; m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking; and other embassy officials.

present were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, wang lei, kuo tung-chun and liu kuo-an.

before the ceremony yeh chien-ying, wang hsin-ting, wang meng and han nien-lung met and had a friendly conversation with pakistan team leader s.a. hassan. ambassador k.m. kaiser and his wife were present at the meeting.

the peking workers stadium this afternoon was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples. on the rostrum were the national flags of pakistan and china. the stadium was decorated with big slogans reading "warm welcome to the pakistan track and

field team" "Long live the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Pakistan peoples" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the world". The stands capable of seating 80,000 were packed with spectators. When the Chinese and Pakistan athletes entered the field hand in hand, the stadium was resounded with enthusiastic applause. The athletes exchanged team pennons and souvenirs.

Then, the nine Pakistan athletes and their Chinese counterparts gave an exhibition in track and field events including 100 and 200 metres sprints, 800, 1,500 and 5,000 metres races, 110-metre high hurdles, 400-metre middle hurdles, broad jump, shot put and javelin throw. Athletes of the two countries also coordinated in a 4 x 100 metres relay race. Throughout the two-hour exhibition, the Chinese and Pakistan athletes showed their staunch will power and displayed the spirit of unity and friendship, winning warm praises from the spectators.

At the end of the exhibition, Yeh Chien-ying, Wang Hsin-ting, Wang Meng and Han Nien-lung accompanied team leader S.A. Hassan, ambassador K.M. Kaiser and his wife to the playing field. They shook hands with the Chinese and Pakistan athletes and were photographed together.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Member of Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Receives China Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 12, 1971)

Mihnea Gheorghiu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first vice-chairman of the Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, today received Chou Chiu-yen, head, and Liu Ching-tang and Tiao Ke-yuan, deputy heads, of the China dance drama troupe as well as its principal artists, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Octav Livezeanu, vice-chairman of the Institute was present on the occasion.

This afternoon, the China dance drama troupe visited the museum of the history of the Romanian Communist Party and the history of the Romanian revolution and democratic movement.

The Chinese troupe visited the Romanian-Chinese friendship agricultural cooperative yesterday in the company of Calinoiu Nicolae, director of the music department of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania. Wang Chan-yuan, counsellor of the Chinese embassy in Romania, also accompanied the troupe to the cooperative.

The Romanian-Chinese friendship agricultural cooperative was pervaded with a festive atmosphere. When the Chinese troupe arrived there, it was accorded a warm welcome by the local leaders and co-op members. Young pioneers presented bouquets to the comrades of the troupe.

a welcome meeting was held at the cooperative at which both gheorghe ghita, chairman of the cooperative, and chou chiu-yeh spoke. they all wished for the continuous development and strengthening of the militant friendship between the peoples of romania and china. after the meeting, the chinese artists gave performances, which were warmly received by the co-op members.

then, the troupe members joined the co-op members in maize-harvesting. a joyful get-together between the chinese artists and co-op members was held in the fields after the labour, and songs of the two countries were sung. they also had photos taken together.

on the same day, a luncheon was given by gheorghe ghita in honour of the chinese troupe in slobozia of ialomita county. present were ion barbu, secretary of the county committee of the romanian communist party, ion tanase, vice-chairman of the people's council of the county, and leading members of other departments. the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the good health and longevity of comrade nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung. the artists of the two countries gave performances jointly.

on october 10, the chinese troupe performed once again the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" and the piano concerto "the yellow river" at the opera theatre in bucharest.

ion brad, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, and other comrades saw the performance in the company of chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and chou chiu-yeh.

Vacationists' Group of Romanian Officers Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

the vacationists' group of romanian officers led by army general ion tutoveanu, director of the military academy of the romanian armed forces, left here for home today.

the romanian comrades were seen off at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned including tung chao, wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin and li lien-ching.

present at the airport were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife, and colonel virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife.

during its stay in china, the vacationists' group visited shenyang, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, wuhan, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

Romanian Army "Doena" Art Troupe Gives Performance for PLA Units in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

the "doena" art troupe of the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic gave a special performance here this evening for commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in peking.

attending were hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence; and leading members of various p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies and schools, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison, and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, chien hsueh-sen, wang kuo-chuan, wang hung-kun, tsao li-huai, kung tsung-chou, chen fa-hung, yu ting, wu hung, wang hung-chuan, lung chen-piao, chang nan-sheng, chen chieh, kao ti-chien, tung chao, li kuang-hsiang and chu kai-yin.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma was present.

the excellent performance of the "doena" art troupe drew round after round of warm applause from the audience.

Romanian Minister of Machine Building Industry and Others Return to Peking After Visiting Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

ioan avram, minister of machine building industry of romania, and three assistants returned here by air today after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were greeted at the airport by minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching and leading members of other departments concerned including li lien-ching, kao shih-tun, kao lu and chang hsing-chiao.

leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and badica mircea, leader of the group to arrange the industrial exhibition of the romanian socialist republic, were present.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

minister ioan avram and his party left peking by air on october 12 for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

Delegation of Bank of China Visits Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 13, 1971)

a delegation of the bank of china led by tsui ping, deputy general manager of the bank of china, paid a friendly visit to romania from october 6 to 13 on invitation.

ion patan, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, received the delegation yesterday afternoon and had a cordial and friendly conversation with tsui ping and other members of the delegation.

during its visit, the delegation called on the ministry of finance, ministry of foreign trade, national bank and bank of foreign trade of romania to exchange experience with each other. it also made visits in bucharest, brasov and other places, and was accorded a warm and friendly welcome.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a banquet on october 11 for the visit of the delegation of the bank of china.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Ministers of Sierra Leone Receive Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

minister of works and acting minister of external affairs of sierra leone d.f. shears yesterday morning received nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the republic of sierra leone, and wei cheng-kui, head of a chinese agricultural technical group, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them, according to reports from freetown. nieh ying handed his letter of introduction to the minister.

in the morning on the same day, minister of agriculture and natural resources of sierra leone s. forna received nieh ying and wei cheng-kui and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

nieh ying and wei cheng-kui arrived in freetown on october 11.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Government Delegation of People's Republic of China Leaves Peking for Somalia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china left here for mogadishu by air today to attend the celebrations of the second anniversary of the somali revolution upon the invitation of the government of the somali democratic republic. the leader of the delegation is sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry. the members of the delegation are li yung-kai, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and chu chi-chen, a section chief of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

they were seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; yang li-kung and li shu-jung, leading members of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of other departments concerned, including ho ying, cheng fei, chou mi, li tzu-liang, chou shih-hsiung and chao wei.

also present were omer mohamed ahmed, charge d'affaires a.i. of the somali embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Nimeri

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, warmly congratulating him on his being elected president of the democratic republic of the sudan. the message reads:

his excellency major general gaafar mohamed nimeri,
president of the democratic republic of the sudan

khartoum

on the occasion of your being elected president of the democratic republic of the sudan, i wish to express warm congratulations to your excellency. may the government and people of the democratic republic of the sudan achieve new successes in their just cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. may the friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries develop and grow stronger daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, october 13, 1971

CHINA AND TURKEY

Delegation from Turkey Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 13, 1971)

the 19-man delegation from turkey led by cihat baban wound up its friendly visit to nanking and left for shanghai this afternoon in the company of leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang ming-chun and wang yung-hui.

the delegation came here from peking yesterday afternoon. it was honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee in the evening. peng chung, vice-chairman of the committee, and delegation leader cihat baban spoke at the banquet full of expressions of friendship. the banquet was followed by an art performance presented by local little red soldiers.

this morning, the guests visited the yangtze river bridge and were welcomed by the masses. they also visited scenic spots in the eastern suburb.

upon its arrival in and departure from nanking, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by peng chung and other local leaders.

US

Nixon Plans to Further Enrich Capitalists at Expense of US Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1971)

further attack on the american workers' standard of living is the keynote of phase 2 of nixon's domestic measures as set out in his "new economic policy". the u.s. president made this clear in a nationwide televised address on october 7, according to washington reports.

in this address nixon expressed concern about the need for more profits for the big capitalists and while at the same time he forbade wage increases for the workers. this indicates that the members of the u.s. ruling class, who have been bogged down in grave financial and economic crises, are now under the pretext of "stop inflation", stepping up their onslaught on the american working people.

a 90-day wage-price freeze is one of the major domestic measures in the "new economic policy" which was announced by nixon on august 15. the question is what does he propose to do when the 90-day period has expired. at a press conference on september 16, nixon said that "phase 2 will be strong" and that "it will have teeth in it". in his address on october 7 nixon made it quite clear that his "strong" "teeth" are intended to operate against the american working people. he announced that following the 90-day freeze, scheduled to cover the period up to november 13, his

programme of wage and price restraint will continue. he is appointing a "pay board" which, he claims, will be "made up of representatives of labor, management and the public" to "stop inflationary wage and salary increases". he is also appointing a "price commission" to be "made up of persons outside of government" to "hold down prices" and to "restrain price and rent increases to the necessary minimum". but prior to nixon's address, a white house "background paper" issued to newsmen, stated that there was no hope of preventing all price increases. this shows the hypocrisy of nixon's price restraint announcement, and exposes the reality of his restraint on the wages of the workers.

feigning concern for the workers, nixon says that he is "appointing a government committee on interest and dividends to apply a yardstick to both these areas", so as to bring about low interest rates "on a voluntary basis", and that he will "ask the congress for standby controls over interest rates and dividends". at the same time, he openly expressed his opposition to control over profits, and asserted that "all americans will benefit from more profits." to quote his words: "more profits fuel the expansion that generates more jobs; it means more investment that will make our goods more competitive; it also means there will be more tax revenues". what nixon actually meant was that in his opinion the way to solve all problems is to let the capitalists have more profits. this unashamed statement advocating more profits clearly reveals his position as a direct representative of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. it was reported that u.s. officials do not expect the government's "interest and dividend committee" to take any action under present conditions. this further demonstrates that it is sheer pretense on nixon's part to suggest that the monopoly capitalists will "control" interest rates and dividends "on a voluntary basis".

in his nation-wide address nixon had to admit that "in the past six years wage earners" have received wage increases which "have practically all been eaten up by a rise in the cost of living". but, he claimed that the cause of inflation was wage increases. this is sheer nonsense exclamation the root cause of malignant inflation in the united states is the long continued pursuance of the policies of aggression and war by the u.s. ruling class, and particularly the unleashing and expansion of the war of aggression in indochina. this has resulted in huge deficits in the financial receipts and payments year after year, and has brought about drastic increases in the amount of currency in circulation and caused constant price rises. in this situation, milton friedman, professor of economics at the university of chicago and an informal economic advisor to nixon, has acknowledged that "the real forces producing inflation are the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government." nixon, by attributing inflation to wage "increases", in no uncertain terms demonstrates his intention to shift the burden onto the working class under the pretense that it will "stop inflation".

nixon's address won the warm approval of the big u.s. monopoly capitalist groups. a.w. clausen, president of the bank of america, the largest u.s. bank and one of the big u.s. monopolist groups, james roche, chairman of the general motors, a big u.s. monopoly enterprise, and lynn townsend, chairman of the chrysler corp., another big u.s. monopoly enterprise, all expressed approval of nixon's address and pledged support for his programme. this also shows that nixon's programme is one in favour of the monopoly capitalists and against the interests of the working class.

the u.s. ruling class is attempting to extricate itself from a deepening financial and economic crisis by intensifying its onslaught on the working class. such action is bound to arouse stronger opposition among the american working class and prompt the american people to rise to revolution still more extensively and vigorously.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and ali nasser mohammad, prime minister of the republic, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the people's democratic republic of yemen. the message reads:

His excellency salem robaya ali,
chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen

his excellency ali nasser mohammad,
prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen

aden

on the occasion of the national day of the people's democratic republic of yemen, i express warm congratulations to your government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by his excellency chairman robaya have won continuous victories in opposing the aggression and threats by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and have achieved continuous successes in the struggle to develop national economy and carry out social transformation. the chinese people firmly support your just cause and sincerely wish you new victories along the road of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of national independent development.

may the militant friendship and friendly cooperation between our two countries and two peoples develop and grow in strength daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

october 13, 1971

END

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